

62

1957

SUNBLESS

SEED

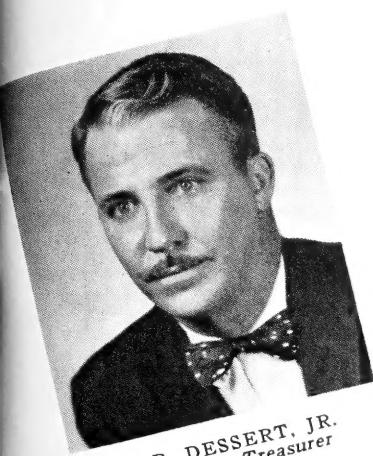
DESCRIPTIVE LIST
of
VEGETABLE VARIETIES

Desert Seed Company

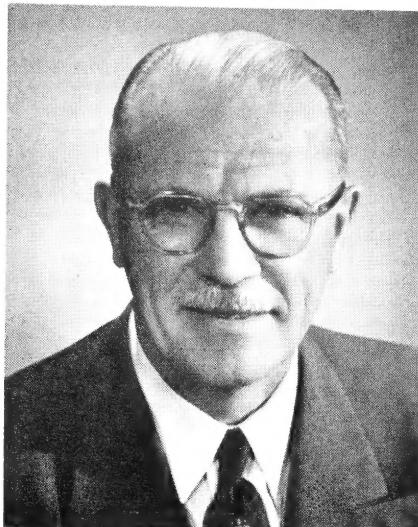
EL CENTRO CALIFORNIA

NYssa OREGON





R. B. DESSERT, JR.
Secretary-Treasurer

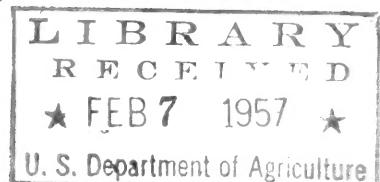


R. B. DESSERT, SR.
President



E. L. TOWNSEND
Vice-President

FOREWORD



This descriptive list is offered as a ready handbook covering vegetable varieties in use today.

The data presented is condensed from the mass of information gathered from our own breeding trial grounds, from observations made of commercial plantings, from the research findings of both State and Federal agricultural departments, and from the exchange of information with other seedsmen.

Development of hybrid varieties has made rapid progress in the last few years, resulting in larger commercial plantings to take advantage of the increased plant vigor, resistance to many formerly devastating plant diseases, uniformity of size, and high productivity. In the field of hybrid onion research one name stands out, that of Dr. Henry A. Jones, U.S.D.A. The Dessert Seed Company is privileged to have been able to carry on into production and to offer to the seed trade these lines of hybrids recently developed by Dr. Jones and his associates.

New types of lettuces have changed the production picture, with greater adaptability of varieties to soil, climate and harvest than ever before. We have listed our own contributions of new types, those of Dr. Ross H. Thompson, U.S.D.A., and those of other seed companies which show promise.

Environment plays a major role in plant behavior. Maturity dates, size, bolting habit and even flavor are changed by length of day, soils, temperature, and other weather conditions. This is particularly applicable to broccolis, lettuces and onions. Therefore, we have shown maturity dates and sizes which we have found to be average for the variety described, indicating their comparative date on the maturity scale.

THESE ARE THE PEOPLE WHO SERVE YOU

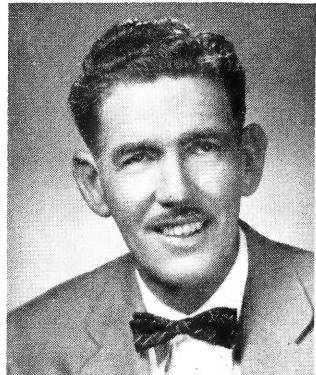
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El Centro



F. A. DESSERT
Production
El Centro



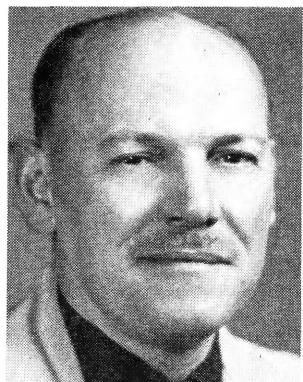
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El Centro



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Marysville, Calif.

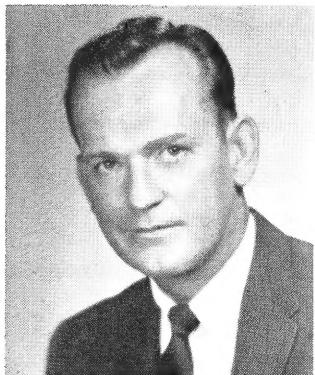


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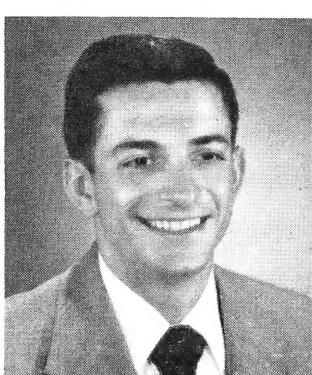


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Branch Manager
Lebanon, Oregon

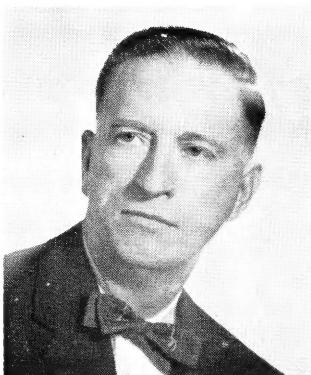
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J. J. COLACE

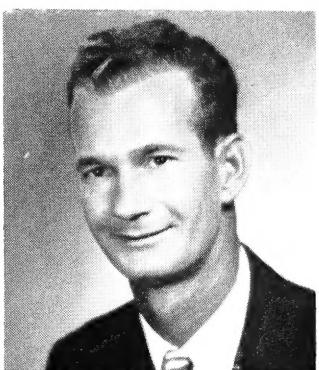


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E. J. WILEY
Shipping Supt.



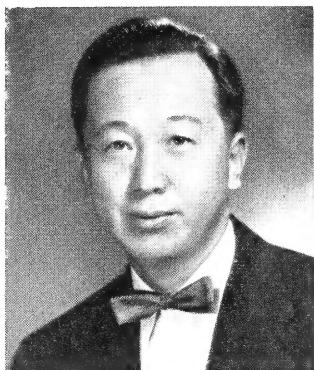
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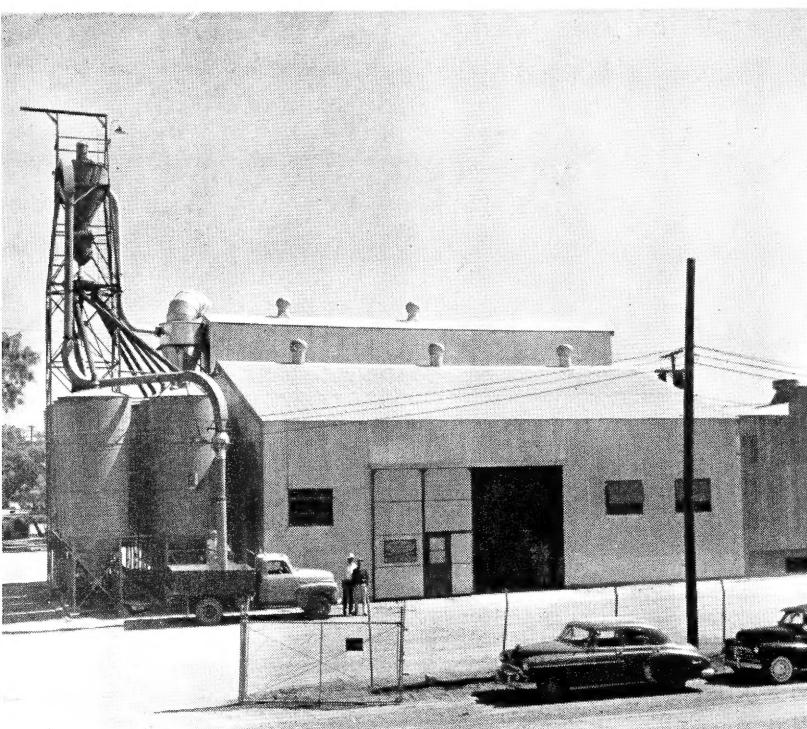


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Accountant



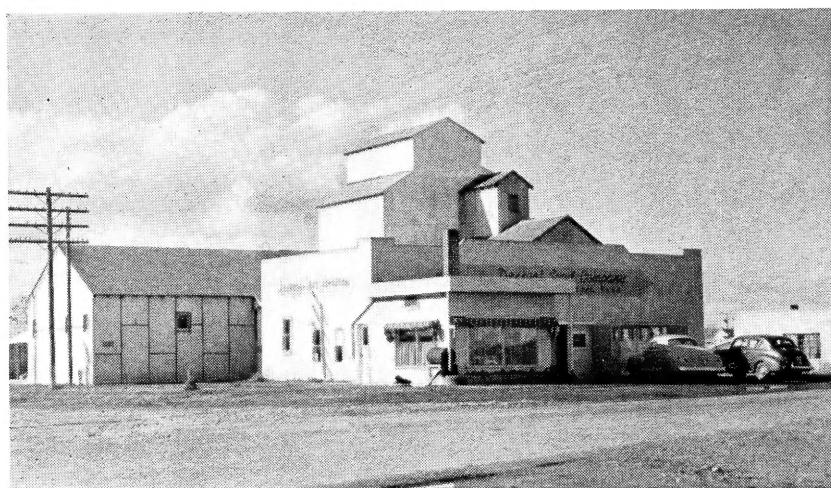
DR. ROBERT TANG
Plant Breeder

*Home Office and Plant
at El Centro, Calif.*



Our new El Centro cleaning plant completely equipped with the most modern and up-to-date seed processing equipment.

From the time our seeds leave the field until they are safely stored in bags, their quality is guarded by being processed through the finest cleaning equipment available. Our main storage warehouse in El Centro is maintained at an almost constant 18 per cent humidity, a factor which aids materially in keeping our seeds at a high germination level.



Office and Plant, Nyssa, Oregon

F₁

An Appreciation

This magic combination of a letter and a numeral stands for the sort of progress in science that has become the trademark of American ingenuity—the miraculous F₁. In horticultural achievement it has opened a whole new world, a world of controlled hybrids which mean the difference between an ordinary crop and a fabulous crop, and in many cases the difference between success and failure in commerce.

Long ago, not too far from the turn of the century, two men named East and Shull discovered that if corn was inbred for a number of generations and then outcrossed with another inbred line a remarkable thing happened. The product assumed the dominant characteristics of each parent and at the same time attained a mysterious and wonderful quality of vigor and uniformity previously unknown in the plant world.

In corn this has completely revolutionized farming in the nation and the world at large. Increased yields, greater resistance to disease, wind, drouth and insects all have been possible as a result of application of this inbreeding and hybridizing principle.

But the revolution has not stopped at corn. Steadily as the years go by the same idea is being applied to other crops, wherever natural open pollination occurs.

We now have outstanding examples in vine crops (particularly in cucumbers), in tomatoes, and most impressively in onions. Men like Dr. H. A. Jones have spent the better part of a lifetime in research in the U.S.D.A. state agricultural institutions and in private companies to apply hybridization to these new fields.

With the countless crosses and tests of usefulness which have been made we have come to recognize the superiority of good hybrids, genuine F₁ hybrids, in many kinds of vegetables and flowers.

The Dessert Seed Company grows for you the seed that utilizes these years of labor. Our own research program is endless, and our cooperation with plant scientists throughout the country is notable. We are enthusiasts in the F₁ field, and we hope to bring a steady supply of new hybrids to you as the research and testing programs continue.

To the dedicated men who made the pure science discovery and to the skilled breeders who have applied that discovery we acknowledge our debt and give our thanks. The world is enriched by their efforts.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

ARTICHOKE

(Cynara scolymus)

Green Globe: Edible heads or flower buds are globe shaped. The fleshy base of the scales and the hard center base are the principal edible portions. Usually ready in second year of growth.

ASPARAGUS

(Asparagus officinalis)

Mary Washington: Particularly resistant to asparagus rust, produces plenty of large spears, of fine flavor; color green with just a tint of purple on the tip. Ready for use usually about the third year from seed.

Mary Washington 500: Particularly adapted to the Pacific Coast, this new variety, developed at the University of California, Davis, California, is an early strain of Mary Washington. Almost completely free of purple tinted tips and enlarged modes. The spears are tight with fine green heads, making an attractive pack.

Mary Washington, Improved Norton: Well-known improvement originating from Dr. J. B. Norton, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

BEET

(Beta vulgaris)

GARDEN VARIETIES

Crimson Globe: Roots almost globular, color of flesh deep crimson sometimes slightly zoned. Leaves medium to tall, color medium green tinged with bronze.

60-65

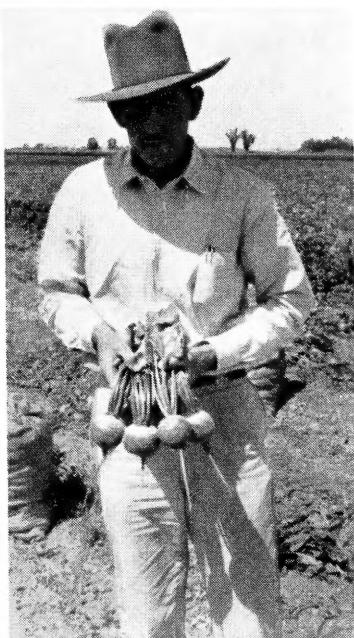
Crosby's Egyptian. Roots rather globular, usually a little flattened at base, with small tap-root. Flesh, deep purplish red, sometimes zoned a little lighter color. Leaves medium size. Early maturing and good sweet flavor.

55-58

Detroit Dark Red: Roots globular and very regular. Flesh deep blood red throughout, of excellent quality. Leaves medium height, dark green. One of the best varieties for general use.

58

BEET, Continued



R. K. Wagoner holding bunch of
Early Blood Turnip Beets

Detroit Dark Red Short-top: Roots very round, a little smaller than the original Detroit but flesh even a deeper blood red, no zones. Leaves are small to medium in height and medium to dark green. A very tender beet, suitable for all purposes, particularly good for canning.

55

Perfected Detroit: Has a long season, can be used when quite young but remains tender for a long time. Takes its globular form quite early and grows to a good size round beet. The flesh is the deepest blood red of all the Detroits. Leaves are tall and a little coarse. Good for canning and dicing.

60

Early Blood Turnip: Roots fairly large, slightly flattened globe shape. Flesh a good deep purplish red. Leaves medium to tall. A good variety for general use, keeps well. Our strain of this beet is very choice.

60-65

Early Wonder: Roots rather a flattish globe shape, medium size, small tap-root. Flesh deep purplish red, sometimes slightly zoned. Early maturing, this Beet should be used when young. Leaves medium size and medium green color.

53-58

Early Wonder Tall-top: Similar to Early Wonder in most respects, except that the leaves are taller and more upright growing making them suitable for use as greens.

60-65

Early Wonder Green-top: Very similar to Early Wonder as regards color of root and flesh, perhaps inclined to be a little flatter globe. Chief distinction, however, is the fact that the leaves, which are of medium size, remain green until maturity.

55-60

Eclipse: Roots rather deep globular shape with moderate tap-root. Color of flesh is a rather bright red, often zoned with a paler shade. Leaves rather tall, color green with almost orange red veins.

60-65

Extra Early Flat Egyptian: Roots are flat turnip-shape with small tap-root. Flesh color is dark purplish red when young but zones of paler color appear when left too long. Leaf small to medium size. This variety is the earliest of all Garden Beets, can be forced, is very sweet and tender in its younger stages.

50-55

BEET, Continued

Beet, Early Wonder Tall Top

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Green Top Bunching: Roots are round and smooth, color of flesh is a bright deep red. Leaves are medium size and keep their attractive green color to maturity.	55-60
Good for All: Roots rather like Detroit but a little smaller. Color of flesh deep crimson, very good for canning. Leaves medium size, smooth and distinct.	55-60
Ohio Canner: Roots rather a flattened globe shape of medium size. Color of flesh very dark red. Leaves medium small, erect growing. A tender variety suitable for canning and for market gardens.	60-65

SUGAR BEET

(*Beta vulgaris*)

Klein Wanzleben 267 Type: A variety with high sugar content, heavy yielder, suitable for a great variety of soils and climates. Leaves medium size.

100

STOCK BEET or MANGEL WURZEL
(Beta vulgaris)

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Champion Yellow Globe: Develops a little earlier than most other Mangels. Of a fine quality, grows to a good size, deep pointed globe shape. Color, greenish yellow netted top and shoulder, base is clean and a clear yellow, good cropper, easy to lift. 120-150

Danish Sludstrup Intermediate: A very heavy yielder of high feeding quality. Large Intermediate shape with moderately fine top and clean tap-root. About two-thirds out of the ground. Has a reddish yellow skin. Flesh is white with occasional golden zone at base. 120-150

Giant Yellow Intermediate (Vauriac type): A large growing half-long or Intermediate shape. A little coarse top and rather pointed base. Stands well out of the ground. Has rather an orange yellow skin. Good feeding value. Heavy yielder. 120-150

Giant Yellow Frontenac (Giant Vauriac Type): A very special selection of the Giant Yellow Intermediate class: larger and much more uniform in yield than the original strain. 120-150

Red Eckendorf: Is of tankard shape, square shoulder and blunt or flat base. The center of the root is compressed to form a waist. Rather a coarse and heavy top. Color of shoulder is bronzy red, rest of root a good red color a little paler at the base. Heavy yielder, easy to lift. In some countries the leaves are used during the growing season for feed. 120-150

Yellow Eckendorf: Except for color the same as Red Eckendorf. The color above ground is greenish yellow with a clear yellow base. Kirsche's Ideal is very similar. The dry matter food content in these varieties is very high. 120-150

Giant White Half-Sugar Greentop: A large smooth intermediate Mangel with fairly large tops. Has a bronzy green shoulder, rest of root dull white with a clear white pointed base. Flesh white and rich in sugar, very valuable feed both in quality and quantity. Stands well out of the ground, easy to lift. 120-150

Giant White Half-Sugar Rosetop: Similar to the Greentop except in color and not usually so large a root which is compensated for by having a little higher percentage of sugar. Color, bronzy rose shoulder, rest of root is rose with a white pointed base. 120-150

STOCK BEETS, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Golden Tankard: A fine quality Mangel, the root is broad tankard shape with square shoulder and blunt base. Color of root is brownish red at the top becoming clear red at base. Flesh is deeply zoned with gold, has a flavor particularly pleasing to cows. Easy to lift. 120-150

Mammoth Long Red: Very heavy roots, broad and long with fairly coarse tops, base a little pointed and well covered with fibrous roots. Rather firmly rooted. Outside color of root is dull red at top becoming clear red at base. Flesh white sometimes a little zoned with red. Probably the heaviest cropper of all Mangels with highest percentage of food value per acre, but holds firm to the ground and does not lift so easy as the intermediate varieties. 120-150



Swiss Chard, Fordhook Giant

SWISS CHARD (Silver Beet) *(Beta vulgaris, var. cicla)*

Large White Ribbed Dark Green (or Silver Ribbed): Has the broadest rib of the Chards, often 8 inches or more broad. Leaf, dark green, almost smooth. The Chard or midrib can be used like Asparagus and the leaf makes excellent Spinach.

55-60

Lucullus, Pale Green. Has a long and rather rounded rib, dull greenish white, very sweet and tender. Leaf is light green, fleshy and very crumpled, most attractive.

55-60

SWISS CHARD, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Fordhook Giant (or Dark Green Lucullus): Rib is a little broader than the pale Lucullus and of a clearer white color. Leaf is dark glossy green, very crumpled, a very desirable variety.

55-60

Rhubarb Chard: Quite distinct. Ribs narrow but fleshy, of a good crimson color, resembling Rhubarb both in shape and color. Leaf is dark green, slightly crumpled, veined crimson. Good to eat and also a very decorative plant.

55-60

Common Green or Spinach Beet: Small leaves of medium green, does not grow as tall as the Swiss Chards. It has only a slender midrib but is a regular cut-and-come-again, known often as Perpetual Spinach Beet. If leaves are gathered carefully it will last for many months.

55-60



Broccoli, Waltham No. 29

BROCCOLI
(Brassica oleracea, var. italica)

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

Early Purple: Distinct in growth and color, the large central head is borne on a tall stem, much like green sprouting broccoli, and where it is open to the sun is a fine purple.

55-60

BROCCOLI, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

Green Mountain: An early medium type, with distinctive dark leaves, the central head mass is compact, has very fine beads, and runs more to globular than flat top. Many fine lateral shoots form following the cutting of the central stem. Good variety for market and freezing.

60

Green Sprouting Calabrese, Main Crop or Medium Early: Plants are a deep glaucous green from 18 inches to two feet high. Produces a central head of green buds which should be cut early to permit the new sprouts and buds to develop that shoot out from the sides. These are smaller than the central head but if kept cut will provide good greens for a long time.

80-90

Green Sprouting Calabrese Early: Similar to above but earlier and very much liked for market. Also good for canning and freezing.

60

Green Sprouting De Cicco: A week earlier than the common early strain. It has a close-beaded, rather flat central head mass three to four inches in diameter, borne on medium sized stems, fairly free of bracken. Of fine quality, and attractive when packed in bunches or in cellophane. The abundance of the well formed side shoots make this an excellent variety for freezing. The leaves give good cold and wind protection.

55

Green Sprouting Early One: An early strain, it matures 3 to 5 days later than De Cicco. The central head mass is a little more peaked than De Cicco, with stems a little longer. It has good, tight medium heads that mature quickly. It has fine appearance and flavor with good quality side shoots. An excellent market and cello type, and yields well for freezing. The stems and heads are extremely tender when cooked and free of outer tough skin. Leaves are larger and give good protection.

60

Green Sprouting Calabrese, Late: Used in California as an over-winter variety. If planted in the fall can be used for spring cutting. Only suitable where climate permits plants to be overwinter in this way.

100-125

Green Sprouting Grand Central: A medium variety, large-headed, rather vigorous growing plant, especially suitable for fall cutting. Makes an abundance of side shoots after central head is cut.

65

(Cauliflower-Broccoli. See Cauliflower, page 22)

K and V: Generally considered a second-early type, it is well suited for late spring and summer harvest. The large, rather loose head is borne on a tall stem. An excellent variety for freezing and market. Not well adapted for late fall harvest.

80

BROCCOLI, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

Texas No. 107: A very early strain, this broccoli bears a cone-shape central head on medium to long stems. The head is medium size and goes to bloom quickly. Leaves small to medium, of a shade lighter green than most early types, nor do they furnish as good head protection. Main value is earliness.	50
Waltham No. 11: Normally a day or so earlier than Waltham No. 29, with a larger plant and heavier leaf in the North, but later in the South. It was developed as a cold resistant type, as a winter planted early spring crop. It forms a medium central head with a fine to medium bead, and has a very little bracken. Fine for market and freezing.	60
Waltham No. 29: Developed to withstand the increasing cold of fall maturity, it can be classed as a medium variety. The central head mass is medium to large, well rounded, with a fine to medium bead that holds a long time before uncurling for bloom. The lateral heads are strong and sturdy. It is excellent for market, cello pack and freezing. The large sturdy leaves are a distinctive slate green color.	60

BROCCOLI RAAB

(Brassica napus cultivor)

Broccoli Raab (Rapa) Fall: A distinct, branching variety, with small bright green heads, about 1 inch in diameter. Sometimes called Italian Turnip Broccoli. Pungent mustard like flavor. A winter-over type, it is used for early greens.

Broccoli Raab (Rapa) Spring: Very similar to the Fall type above, except that it will not winter over. Usually planted in spring for early greens. This variety bolts quickly.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

(Brassica oleracea var. gemmifera)

Long Island Improved: Comparatively dwarf, about 2 feet; well covered with firm cabbage-like sprouts maturing over several weeks.

Half-dwarf Improved: Height 2½ to 3 feet, takes a little longer to develop than the Long Island strain. Very good solid sprouts. Used on Pacific Coast for fall picking.

Catskill Mountain Strain: A fine selection of dwarf Brussels Sprouts, developing good size sprouts, very compact and firm. Early and a heavy yielder.

90

100

85-90

CABBAGE
(Brassica oleracea var. capitata)

First Early Varieties

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

Bonanza: This medium sized round-headed, early variety is of value mainly because it holds well in the field and cuts over a long period. Slow bolting, it is firm and uniform, with an average diameter of 6½ inches.	70-75
Early Jersey Wakefield: Conical shaped heads about 7 inches long, color dark green. Small and very early.	65-70
Charleston Wakefield: Conical shaped head, larger, later and broader than the Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are about 8 inches long and seven inches broad at the base. Color dark green. Quite an early Cabbage and a great favorite.	70-75
Golden Acre: The earliest of the round-headed varieties. Gray-green in color, very firm heads and very good texture. Develops very regularly. Heads 6 to 6½ inches in diameter.	60-65
Green Acre: Similar to Golden Acre, but retains the outside color of the head, keeps green longer, early and regular. Heads 6½ to 7 inches in diameter.	62-67
Early Copenhagen Market: The original early round-headed variety, larger than the Golden Acre class and almost as early. A great favorite for market use. Comes to maturity very regularly. Heads 6½ to 7 inches in diameter.	65-70
Resistant Detroit (Yellows-resistant Golden Acre): Useful for planting on soils that are yellows infested. Similar to Golden Acre in most respects but is not quite so regular. A good medium green. Heads 6½ to 7 inches in diameter.	64-67

Second Early Varieties

All Head: A flat or drumhead type. Although this variety develops early it can also be grown for winter use. Heads are very solid, good medium green, averaging 8 to 9 inches in breadth and about 6 inches in depth, excellent kraut sort and succeeds almost everywhere.	75-80
Badger Market: A yellows resistant variety that is widely adapted both to northern and southern latitudes. Can be classed as a second-early variety, and produces small to medium round heads, very solid. It is finding favor in those areas where cabbage yellows and the excessive size of Copenhagen market is a problem.	75

CABBAGE, Continued

Early Flat Dutch (Stein's) Drumhead: A few days later than All Head and somewhat larger; has a little more outside leaf. A good market variety. Heads about 10 inches in breadth and 6 inches deep.	85-88
Early Round Dutch. Intermediate between the Flat Drumheads and the Ball-head types. Is of medium size. Heads have a breadth of 7 to 8 inches and about 6 inches deep. Firm, solid heads, fairly early.	78-85
Succession: The largest of the second early Drumheads with heads 10 to 11 inches in breadth by 7 to 8 inches deep. Color medium green. Large solid heads of very fine quality, short-stem.	85-90
Surehead: Heads 8 to 10 inches broad and 6 to 7 inches deep. Of Flat Dutch type, short stem, compact, bred for its sure-heading quality.	90
Brunswick Drumhead: A very large, flat Drumhead with distinct and rather large ribs in the outer leaves and very short-stemmed. Heads 10 to 12 inches broad and 7 to 8 inches deep.	85-90
Midseason Market: Similar to Enkhuizen Glory in many respects, develops a little earlier. Large globular heads of very fine quality on short stem. Diameter about 8 inches. Good general purpose mid-season sort.	73-78



Cabbage, Golden Acre

CABBAGE, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

Second Early Varieties, Round Headed Varieties

Copenhagen Market (Regular Strain): The original strain. Is rather larger, a little later and has a little more outside or wrapper leaf than the popular Early strain. Heads are 7 to 7½ inches in diameter, very firm and solid and uniform in maturing.

70-75

Glory of Enkhuizen: A large round-headed variety with outer leaves of a spreading habit. Heads are very solid, 7 to 8 inches in diameter, especially good for kraut. Outside leaves are a greyish green.

75-80

Improved Globe (Yellows-resistant Glory of Enkhuizen): As large as Enkhuizen Glory but may be a little later in development. Is yellows-resistant and is good for market and for kraut.

78-85

Marion Market (Yellows-resistant form of Copenhagen Market, Main crop): Slightly later than original Copenhagen Market and a little darker green. Large round heads, very solid, diameter 7 inches.

78-85

Late Varieties

All Seasons Drumhead: Heads 10 to 12 inches broad and 6 to 8 inches deep; large flat Drumhead type. Sustains hot dry weather, good winter keeper. Heads often attain a weight of 10 pounds, makes excellent kraut.

90-100

Wisconsin All Seasons, the Yellows-resistant form: Similar to All Seasons but usually a little coarser and irregular in development.

90-95

Premium Late Flat Dutch: The latest of all Flat Drumheads, very large and very solid, heads 12 inches in diameter, 7 to 8 inches deep, can attain a weight of 14 to 15 pounds. Very fine quality. A large and rather spreading plant.

100-110

Danish Ball-head Short Stem: Globe-shaped heads very tightly packed and solid, small core. Will store safely all winter. Good for shipping; ideal for kraut. One of the best all-purpose late Cabbages. Diameter 7½ to 8 inches.

100-105

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8: The best **yellows-resistant** ballhead type. Heads are slightly flattened globe shape, plant medium height. Good for kraut, shipping and storage. Diameter 7½ to 8 inches.

105-110

Penn State Ballhead: Very uniform in heading, slightly flattened globe shape, extremely hard, particularly suitable for winter storage, makes good kraut. Is medium short-stemmed. Diameter 7½ to 8 inches.

105-110

CABBAGE, Continued**Red Varieties**

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

Red Acre: The earliest developing Red Cabbage. Even in its earliest stages takes on a solidity that is remarkable. Round head, very solid, splendid color. Diameter 6 to 7 inches.	75-80
Round Red Dutch: A medium early, very deep red variety. Little taller and later than Red Acre, excellent quality, head diameter 6 to 7 inches.	85-90
Red Hollander, Yellows-resistant: Similar to Round Red Dutch, develops a little later. Can be used where a yellows-resistant variety is needed.	95-100
Mammoth Red Rock: A large flattened globe-shape head, deep purplish red color, the latest of the reds in developing, is excellent for storage, the best of the large Red Cabbages. Diameter about 8 inches.	100-105

CABBAGE, SAVOY

Savoy, Chieftain: A medium size Drumhead shaped variety, dark green, closely crimped or savoyed. Earlier than Perfection Drumhead, but stands a long time. Heads about 9 to 10 inches broad and 6 to 7 inches deep.

85-90

Savoy, Perfection Drumhead: A large Drumhead, rather coarsely crimped, of a good dark green color, the best for general use. Diameter 8 to 10 inches and 7 to 8 inches deep. Excellent quality.

90-95

CABBAGE, CHINESE (or Celery Cabbage)*(Brassica pekinensis)*

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Not the same family as ordinary Cabbages, develops rapidly from seed. All varieties have a slightly pungent flavor and can be used as salad or as cooked greens.

Chihli: Heads are long and tapering, often 18 inches and about 3½ inches in diameter at the base. Early, crisp and sweet.

70-75

Michihli: A pronounced improvement on Chihli, darker green, very sure heading and particularly uniform in size and time of development. The dark green exterior leaf has no tint of yellow in it, the interior is solid and beautifully blanched, crisp, tender and good flavor. Will store well for winter use.

70-75

Pe-tsai: The original long headed strain, heads about 12 inches long, very sure heading.

75

Wong-Bok: Heads are oval or dumpy. About 10 inches tall by 6 or 7 inches diameter. The whole head is completely blanched, very tender.

80-85

CARDOON
(*Cynara cardunculus*)

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Large Smooth: While having much the same appearance as Globe Artichoke, it grows much more erect and it is the large fleshy midribs that are the edible part of the plant. This variety is almost spineless and when tied together the midribs blanch easily.

CARROT
(*Daucus carota*)

Forcing and Early Varieties

Amsterdam Forcing: A very quick developing variety, light salmon red color. Very useful for early forcing and can be used as an early Carrot for outdoor cultivation. Usually used in a young stage but will develop into a 6-inch blunt-ended root.

65

French Forcing Horn: A small top-shape, almost round forcing Carrot about 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, light orange red color, very early, tender and sweet.

60



Carrot, Early Scarlet Horn

Early Scarlet Horn (Dutch Horn): Can be used as an early frame variety, more often employed as a first early outdoor grown market variety. Reddish orange color, about 3 inches long and tapering a little from a diameter of 1½ inches to 1 inch, blunt ended, invaluable for early work.

64

CARROT, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Nantes Stump-rooted: Can be used for frame culture but is principally used as an early outdoor kind. Practically coreless, bright orange red. Roots 6 to 7 inches long, 1½ inch thick, cylindrical, stump rooted. A high quality variety.	68-70
Nantes Strong-top: In every way similar to Nantes stump-rooted except that the tops are not so brittle or likely to break when being pulled or bunched.	68-70
Touchon: A very high quality Carrot of Nantes type but a little longer and has more intense coloring. Deep orange throughout, coreless. Roots 6½ to 7½ inches long. 1½ inch thick.	68-70

Bunching Varieties

Gold Pak: All-America Selections Bronze Medal Award winner for 1956, this rich orange, long, slender bunching carrot shows great promise as a commercial and home garden variety, coreless, smooth skinned and with very short, strong tops.	80-85
Gold Spike: An excellent market and shipping variety with shorter tops and longer, slimmer roots than Imperator. It has orange-red flesh (cortex) with small dark orange core, and shows good color early	85
Imperator: The leading market and shipping variety. Needs good deep loamy soil to attain its best development. Ideal for bunching, practically coreless, fine orange red color. Roots about 8 inches long, tapering to a semi-blunt end when fully developed.	76-80



Imperator Long Short Top

Imperator Long: Similar to above but longer and a little broader; 9 to 10 inches long, 1½ to 2 inches broad at shoulder. Of real use where soil is deep enough to take it. Very heavy cropper.	76-80
Imperator Long Short Top: Developed mainly for its shorter top, this variety is similar in other ways to Imperator Long.	76-80
Tendersweet: Similar to Imperator in most ways, but more useful for home gardening, very sweet but rather brittle, leaf stems tinged with purple.	75

Bunching Varieties, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Imperida: Developed and released by the Parma Branch of the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station, under the supervision of De-Lance F. Franklin, this variety of bunching carrot has the principle characteristic of a true short top. The roots are a little longer than Imperator, long conical shaped, square shoulders, level crowns and medium to long tipped roots, with slight stump. The core is slightly darker orange than the cortex, but could be called coreless for practical purposes. It is sweet and makes a fine market and shipping carrot of high quality.

85

Streamliner: A high quality bunching type, very clean growing. Root 8 to 8½ inches long, 1¼ inches at shoulder, gently tapering to a semi-blunt tip, deep orange color, practically coreless.

77

Main Crop Varieties

Chantenay: Well known as an early market carrot, and in general use everywhere—half-long stump-ended, 5½ to 6 inches long by 2 to 2½ inches broad at the shoulder, tapering a little to the base, deep orange color flesh with lighter orange core.

70-74

Chantenay Red-Cored: More refined than regular Chantenay and not quite so large a root. The core is almost as deep a color as the flesh. Quality is excellent. Popular for canning and freezing.

72

Chantenay Long Type: A longer form of red-cored Chantenay, about 7 inches long, width at shoulder about 2 inches. Very good quality and suitable for bunching.

72-74

Chantenay Royal:

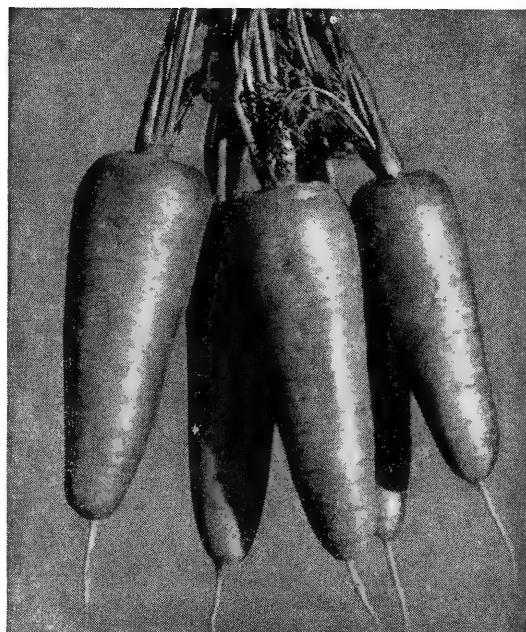
With deeper, richer color and shorter tops than Chantenay Red Core, it is exceptionally uniform in shape and size. The shoulders show less green than is found occasionally in Regular Chantenay.

70-75

Danver's Half-Long:

A leading main crop variety. Suitable for all purposes, market, home garden, and storage. About 7 inches long, width at shoulder 1½ to 2 inches, tapering a little to a semi-blunt end. Medium orange color.

75



Carrot, Chantenay Red Cored

CARROT, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Danver's Hutchinson: Rather larger and heavier yielder than regular Danvers. Root about 10 inches long, with 2-inch shoulder, almost cylindrical, has fairly definite stump end. Color good, medium orange with greenish tinge on shoulder.	80
Supreme Half-Long: A high quality form of Danvers with a red core. Color is true deep orange throughout. Flesh is tender and sweet. Root is about 7 inches long with a 1½ to 2-inch shoulder tapering to a semi-blunt end. Excellent for bunching.	75
Luc Half-Long: This variety, of French origin, is best described as a deep orange red Danvers, very attractive appearance for market or shipping. Roots about 7 inches long by 2 inches at shoulder tapering to a semi-blunt end.	75
Guerande or Oxheart: A very distinct variety. Useful for home garden especially when in its younger stages. Oxheart in shape, deep blunt ended. 2½ to 3 inches wide at crown and about 5 inches long when fully developed. When full grown is also used for stock feed. Color medium orange.	80
James' Intermediate: A heavy yielder, used in Europe both as a table and a stock Carrot. It is a large pointed intermediate with a crown 2 inches wide and a length of 7 to 8 inches, tapering sharply to a point. Bright orange red flesh with a paler core.	80
Red St. Valery: An improved Long Orange, having a broader shoulder; length often 10 to 12 inches if grown in suitable soil. Color scarlet orange. Root fairly smooth and finishes with a pointed tip. Once a well known market variety now largely used for stock feed.	85
Long Orange: Similar to St. Valery, with a little narrower shoulder.	85

Varieties for Stock Feed Only

White Belgian: A very heavy cropper, crown about 3 inches in diameter is partly above ground where it is tinted green. Root about 12 inches long, is very bulky but tapers to a point.	90
Yellow Belgian: Very similar to White Belgian except in color, which is a light yellow with a green top above ground. Hardy and productive.	90
Short White or White Intermediate: Grows entirely underground and is white throughout. It has a shoulder of 3 to 3½ inches and carries its size well down, length about 12 inches, pointed intermediate shape. Used for stock feed only.	90



*Cauliflower, Extra Early Snowball
(Select Strain)*

CAULIFLOWER
Brassica oleracea, var. botrytis

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

Snowball, Extra Early: Dwarf, compact, quick and uniform in growth. The earliest of the Snowballs. Heads snow white, solid 6 to 7 inches in diameter.

52

Super-Snowball: One of the earliest and most regular in maturing, only a few days later than Extra Early Snowball. Heads medium to large, pure waxy white.

55

Snowball A: A very reliable early strain, very even in time of maturing. Heads, medium to large in size, are deep and solid. Color pure ivory white, well protected by inner leaves.

55

Snowball "E": A medium early type, the head is medium sized, averaging about 7½ inches in diameter. The curd is smooth and of good depth, well protected by outer leaves. Good yielder.

55-60

Snowball "Y": Except for its more vigorous growth and later maturity, it is quite similar to Snowball "X". The curd is smooth, white and solid, protected by large outer leaves. It is a heavy yielder.

65-70

Snowball 34: A good selection, similar to Super-Snowball.

55

Snowball Early: The regular strain. Heads medium to large, clear snow white; leaves rather broad and slightly waved, inner leaves protect the head.

60

CAULIFLOWER, Continued

	<i>Days to Maturity from Plants</i>
Danamerica: The largest of the early Cauliflowers with heads 7 to 8 inches in diameter and larger, firm and of good texture. Strong protecting foliage, good market garden variety, pure snow white.	60
Snowdrift: Matures a little later than Super-Snowball, has the same fine qualities. Sure heading, large, solid pure white heads, completely protected. Outer leaves are long and strong. Heavy yielding sort, excellent for quick freezing, matures gradually.	65.70
Snowball X: Of the same type and fine quality as Snowdrift, maturing over a period of days.	65-70
Snowball 16: Very similar to Snowdrift.	65-70
Snowball M: Noticeably uniform: similar in most characteristics to Snowball X, but slightly smaller and earlier, much more uniform. Heads are large, well protected; curd is smooth, firm and pure white.	58
Dwarf Erfurt: A well protected variety of Early Main crop Cauliflower. Plant is large and outer leaves are upright in growth. Heads are medium large, 6½ to 7½ inches across, solid and pure white.	70
Dwarf Erfurt No. 9: A fine selection of the Erfurt Cauliflower, larger heads and more regular in maturity. A very desirable and choice sort for all purposes.	70
Danish Giant (Dry weather): A distinct variety, eminently suitable for use where dry and adverse conditions prevail. The long broad upright leaves serve as protection against either burning sun or early frost. Heads 6 to 7 inches in diameter, good pure white.	80
Veitch Autumn Giant: A large, tall plant with upright leaves. Very distinct, a late variety with very large heads, well protected. Used for a fall developing sort in Eastern States and New England.	130-150

Late Varieties or Winter Cauliflowers
(Cauliflower—Broccoli)

Early Pearl (November-December): Largely used in Pacific West Coast areas. Plant seed in June, transplant August, ready November-December. Maturity follows that of Veitch Autumn Giant, quite distinct, very well protected large pure white heads.

Medium Pearl (January-February): Similar to above but takes longer to mature. Ready January-February.

Late Pearl (March-April): Similar to above but maturing late March and Early April.

St. Valentine (March): Large plant and large heads, pure white, good shipper. Heads well protected, ready for use in March.

CELERY
(Apium graveolens)

Golden Varieties

Cornell No. 19: A cross between Golden self-blanching and Utah. Medium early and easy blanching. Plant height about 24 to 25 inches, edible stalk about 10 to 11 inches, stems are thick, rounded and smooth, golden when blanched and of excellent flavor. Plant is resistant to Fusarium Yellows.	100
Cornell 6-19: Resistant to Fusarium Yellows but not to blights, the plant grows to about the same height as Dwarf Golden Self Blanching, generally erect but somewhat spreading with outer leaves medium green. The brittle, thick, well-rounded stalk blanches easily, is 9 inches to first joint, and has a small to medium heart. The flavor, crispness and general quality is excellent, and it is a fine main crop yellow variety.	95-100
Golden Plume (Wonderful): Early, will blanch easily, medium size plant, stocky, compact heart, thick solid stalks, finest quality.	85
Golden Plume, Tall, Non-bolting: Overall height 26 to 27 inches, edible heart, 8½ to 9 inches; resists low temperatures without bolting.	90
Supreme Golden self-blanching: Earlier and taller than Golden self-blanching. Overall height 25 inches, stems to first joint 8 to 10 inches. Used in Florida for winter crop. Very full compact hearts.	85
Dwarf Golden self-blanching: Plants medium in height, stocky and compact. Foliage yellowish green. Stalks solid, of delicate flavor, blanches readily to golden yellow. Fine for market and shipping.	90-100
Tall Golden self-blanching: Earlier than the dwarf strain. Plants 25 to 30 inches high, not quite so firm as the dwarf type. Stalks medium thick, blanch readily to golden yellow. Delicate flavor.	85
Golden Detroit: An excellent and very uniform stock of Dwarf Golden self-blanching, about 22 inches tall, edible stalk about 7 to 8 inches long. Hearts are firm, solid and heavy, very valuable for market work.	90
White Plume: Very distinct early variety, useful as an early market sort. Plant taller and more slender than Golden self-blanching and more resistant to blight. Leaves are green splashed with white, blanches very easily to a snowy white, stalks are solid, tender and of excellent quality.	115

CELERY, Continued

Green Varieties

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

Emerson Pascal: Released jointly by Cornell University Agricultural Station, Central Florida Experiment Station, Sanford, Florida and the Everglades Experiment Station, Belle Glade, Florida. This variety is moderately resistant to blights and is immune to Fusarium Yellows. The initial selection for blight resistance was by Dr. O. H. Pearson of Eastern States Farmers Exchange. A dark green type most closely resembling Summer Pascal, the foliage is erect in habit, 22 to 24 inches tall. It has distinctive fern-like foliage, with a brittle stalk that is large and rounded. Petioles are longer than Summer Pascal, dark green, with weak strings and fine sweet nutty flavor. Small heart. The narrow slot on the stalk is not objectionable. Valuable in areas where blight has become a problem.	115-120
Fordhook Giant or Emperor: Short, stocky, dark green; easily blanched to a greenish white with golden heart, good flavor.	120
Fordhook, Tall: Similar to the dwarfer stock in color and quality but grows several inches taller and is a little more slender.	128
Utah Tall Green: Stalks grow considerably taller than the regular strain of Utah, rather slender and very tender.	130
Utah No. 15: A mid-season Utah; leaves dark green, deeply cut, moderately broad, full hearted and very compact. Edible stem 8 to 10 inches long, thick, rounded and quite smooth and tender. A crisp nutty flavor, distinct and delicious; fully a week earlier than Giant Pascal.	125
Giant Pascal: The late green Celery, tall, with leaf stalks round, thick and solid; blanches to a good creamy white; hearts are tender, brittle and of good quality.	140
Winter Queen: A good late winter variety, greenish color, semi-dwarf, compact, with good solid heart which blanches to a creamy white.	130-135



Celery, Utah No. 15

Soup or cutting: Not used for blanching—the small tops are produced in succession, and can be cut over a long season.

CELERIAC or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY

(Apium graveolens, var. rapaceum.)

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

Large Smooth Prague: The most useful variety, with roots when mature about 4 inches in diameter; leaves and stalks are hollow and are not used. The root, sometimes used to flavor soup, makes a fine individual dish when cooked.

110-120

CHICORY

(Cichorium intybus)

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Asparagus or Radicetta (*Cicoria catalogna*): A rapid growing annual, has the appearance of a Dandelion plant; both leaves and seed stalk are edible and are used for early greens; has an elusive flavor considered by some to resemble Asparagus and by others a tender dandelion.

55

Asparagus or Radicetta, F & P Early Strain: As described above, a special strain, suitable for spring sowing.

55

Asparagus or Radicetta, Fall or Winter Strain (Quarantine): May be sown later for use in Fall or early Winter, produces a heavy crop of tender shoots. Definitely dwarfer and later than above.

80

San Pasquale (All Seasons): Similar to Radicetta but lighter green and more finely cut leaves, bunched so tightly as to blanch them at the center; very tender. A little later in sending up seed stalks.

70

Witloof or French Endive. The **roots** of this variety are harvested and then set out in sand. The cluster of tightly folded blanched leaves from 4 to 6 inches long form the famous Witloof Chicory, a dainty and delicate salad with a distinctive, sharp flavor.

Large Rooted Magdeburg or Coffee Chicory: The dried roots are used as a substitute for Coffee. Roots are 12 to 14 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches thick at the shoulder.

COLLARDS

(Brassica oleracea var. acephala)

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

White Cabbage-Collard (or Heading): A cross between Georgia Collard and Wakefield Cabbage, grows about two feet high. Large, loose clusters of leaves showing a tendency to form heads, which can be left on the plants and gathered as needed; specially suited to Southern conditions, sometimes known as Buncombe.

75

COLLARDS, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

Georgia, Southern or Creole: The original variety of non-heading type of Cabbage, used for greens in the South. Plants 2 to 3 feet tall with a number of tender leaves clustering on the top. Will succeed where heading Cabbages fail.	75
North Carolina Short Stem: Very similar to Georgia but has a shorter stem.	75
Louisiana Sweet: An improvement on the Georgia Collard, has a greater leaf area and shorter leaf stem. Plant is tall and hardy, the leaves are thick and tender.	75
Vates Non-Heading: Released by the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, this slow-bolting variety has broad, thick, glossy leaves with a light slate bloom but no purple veining. In habit it is broad and spreading and over-winters well even as far north as Virginia. A variety for canning and market.	80

SWEET CORN

(Zea mays, var. saccharata)

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Open-Pollinated

Alameda Sweet (White): Ears: 12 to 16 rows with long protecting husks, suitable for use in California. Height of stalk 5 feet. Length of ear 7 inches.	90
Bantam Evergreen (Yellow): A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. Ears: 14 to 18 rows, splendid flavor, remain in good table condition for a long time. Height of stalk 7 feet, length of ear 7 to 8 inches.	95
Black Mexican (White): Changing to blue black at maturity. Ears: 8 rows, tender and very sweet. Height of stalk 6½ feet, length of ear 8 inches.	90
Country Gentleman (Shoepeg) (White): Ears: Kernels are set irregular, there are no rows. The cob is small and the kernels are very deep and of slender shoepeg shape, forming a very compact ear. Very sweet and tender, remains edible for a long time. Height of stalk 7 feet, length of ear 8 to 8½ inches.	95
Golden Bantam 8-Row (Yellow): Ears: 8 row, kernels broad and of a fine sweet flavor. Height of stalk 5½ feet, length of ear 6 to 7 inches.	78

SWEET CORN, Open Pollinated, Continued

Golden Bantam Improved 12-Row (Yellow): Ears: 10 to 14 rows, kernel medium wide, deep and sweet. Height of stalk 5½ feet, length of ear 7 inches.	82
Golden Early Market (Yellow): Ears: 8 to 12 rows, large and broad. Kernels are tender and sweet, amongst the earliest large-eared varieties. Height of stalk 5 feet, length of ears 6½ inches.	72
Golden Giant (Yellow): Cross between Golden Bantam and Howling Mob. Ears: 12 to 16 rows, kernels medium width, but good depth. Very good flavor. Height of stalk 6½ feet, length of ear 7 to 8 inches.	88
Golden Sunshine (Yellow): Ears: 10 to 14 rows, kernels medium broad. Suitable to northern climate, very early, sweet. Height of stalk 5½ feet, length of ear 7 inches.	76
Howling Mob (White): Ears: 12 to 16 rows, with thick butts. Kernels creamy white, broad and good flavor. Sturdy husks, good market variety. Height of stalk 7 feet, length of ear 7½ inches.	83
Oregon Evergreen (White): Ears: 14 to 18 rows. Kernels medium size and of good flavor. Principally used on West Coast, useful as succession to Alameda. Long, strong husks, good protection from corn earworm. Height of stalk 7½ feet, length of ear 8 inches.	95
Stowell's Evergreen (White): Ears: 16 to 20 rows. Kernels medium large and plump, creamy white, sweet and of good quality. Suitable for home, market gardening and canning. Remains in good table condition for a long time. Height of stalk 8½ feet, length of ear 8½ inches.	100

Hybrids and Top Crosses

Carmelcross (Yellow): Ears: 12 to 14 rows. Kernels medium in depth and breadth, good flavor. Very useful second-early variety. Height of stalk 6 feet, length of ear 7½ inches.	79
Country Gentleman Hybrid (White): Ears: Kernels arranged in zig-zag shape. Kernels color creamy white, shape deep shoepeg. Heavy yielder. Very vigorous plant. Has a peculiar shaped drooping tassel. Height of stalk 7 feet, length of ear 8 inches.	98
Evergreen Hybrid (White): Ears: 16 to 18 rows. Kernels snow white, medium in breadth, good depth. Heavy yielder, strong growing plant, drought resistant. Height of stalk 8 feet, length of ear 8 inches.	97

SWEET CORN, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Golden Bantam Evergreen Hybrid (Yellow): Ears: 12 to 16 rows. Kernels rich yellow, deep and broad, good flavor, good husk coverage. Plants very sturdy, dark green and broad leaved. Height of stalk 8 feet, length of ear 8 inches.	96
Golden Cross Bantam Hybrid (Yellow): Ears: 10 to 14 rows. Kernels deep yellow, medium breadth and fairly deep. Very good flavor. Plant sturdy, resistant to Stuarts disease, is one of the most useful and heaviest yielding hybrid Sweet Corns. Height of stalk 6 feet, length of ear 8 inches.	86
Ioana (Yellow): Ears: 12 to 14 rows. Kernels light yellow, medium narrow, very sweet and tender. Resistant to drought and bacterial wilt. Good yielder. Height of stalk 6 feet, length of ear 8 inches.	89
Marcross No. 39 Top Cross (Yellow): Ears: 12 to 14 rows. Kernels medium yellow in color. A good second-early variety. Height of stalk 6 feet, length of ear 7½ inches.	78
Top-Cross Sunshine (Tendergold) (Yellow): Ears: 12 to 16 rows. Kernels medium in width and depth, good golden yellow. Sturdy plant, resistant to bacterial wilt. Tender and of fine flavor, second early. Height of stalk 6 feet. Length of ear 7½ inches.	81
Top-Cross Whipples (Whipcross) (Yellow): Ears 14 to 16 rows. Kernels narrow to medium in breadth usually of good depth. Color a rich golden yellow. Strong growing tall plant of medium green color. Height of stalk 7½ feet, length of ear 8 inches.	84

GARDEN CORN—White Table Varieties

Adams Extra Early White (Burlington): Ears: 12 to 14 rows. Kernels medium breadth and depth, snow white. Fairly tasty and tender when in the milk stage. Resistant to ear worm and disease. Height of stalks 5 feet, length of ear 6 inches.	74
Early White Cory: Ears: 12 rows. Kernel medium breadth and depth, creamy white, often carries two ears to a stalk. Sweet and tender. Good early market variety. Height of stalk 5 feet, length of ear 6½ inches.	75
Mexican June (White): Ears: 12 to 18 rows. Husks fit tightly, making it highly resistant to ear worm. Height of stalk 9 feet, length of ear 8 inches. Strictly a southern variety, used on the border states and in Mexico. It is a half sugar white Corn used both for green corn and for flour. Very popular with the Spanish-American people of the Southern States.	105
Truckers Favorite (White): Ears: 12 to 16 rows. Kernels medium breadth and fairly deep, ivory white, good flavor when in the milk stage. A vigorous plant, withstands cold, heavy yielder. Height of stalk 8 feet, length of ear 9 inches.	85

CRESS

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Curled or Pepper Grass (*Lepidium sativum*): Produces an abundance of finely cut dark green leaves. Suitable for garnishes and salads. Rather a pungent flavor.

45

Upland or Winter Cress (*Barbarea verna verna*): Leaves are oval, plain, about 2 inches long by 1 inch broad, useful for salads, pleasantly warm flavored.

45

True Water Cress (*Rorippa nasturtium aquaticum*): A hardy aquatic plant used in garnishes and salads. Creeping in habit, it has a fine, distinct, pungent flavor when young and tender.

CUCUMBER (*Cucumis sativus*)

Black-Spined Varieties

Boston Pickling: Medium dark green, uniform in cropping. Fruit only slightly tapered. Length 6 to 7 inches. Slicing diameter 2½ inches when fully developed.

58

Chicago Pickling: Medium green, very early; hardy and vigorous vine. Fruit almost square ended, attractively ribbed and warted when at pickle size. Length 6 to 7 inches; slicing diameter 2½ to 2⅓ inches when fully developed.

58

Early Cluster: Medium green. Fruit sometimes borne in clusters, square at both ends, useful for early slicing as well as for pickles. Length 5½ inches, slicing diameter 2½ to 2¾ inches when fully developed.

52

Early Russian: Medium light green, early and very prolific. Fruit short oval, a good early pickling sort. Length 4 inches, slicing diameter 2 inches.

54



Cucumber, Early Surecrop Hybrid

CUCUMBER, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Early Surecrop Hybrid: Developed and introduced by Dr. H. B. Peto, this hybrid slicing cucumber was awarded the AAS Bronze Medal for 1951 for its outstanding qualities. The vigorous vine with large protecting leaves is resistant to Mosaic and downy mildew. The fruits are slender, with blunt ends, 8 to 9 inches long by 2½ inches in diameter. Skin color is dark green, and the fruit have a very small seed cavity. Suitable for commercial and home gardener use.

58-62

Everbearing: Rich medium green, very prolific, should be kept closely picked, will go on bearing for a long time. Length 5 inches, slicing diameter 2 inches when fully developed.

52

National Pickling: Dark green, prolific. Fruits are blunt at both ends and maintain their shape at all stages of their development, thick walls, a leading pickling variety. Length 6 inches, slicing diameter 2½ inches when fully developed.

56

Ohio M.R. No. 17 (Mosaic Resistant): This Mosaic Resistant pickling variety, developed at the Ohio Experiment Station is a little darker green than National Pickling, and slightly longer giving it a slimmer appearance. Tapering toward the blossom end, it is well warted and attractive, the vine is strong and vigorous, and it is a heavy yielder.

55

Snows Pickling: Dark green, prolific, square at both ends even when in small pickling stage. Length 5½ inches, slicing diameter 2¼ inches when fully developed. Highly recommended.

54

West India Gherkin (*Cucumis anguria*): Fruits pale green, oval and uniform in shape, covered with prickly spines, used for very small pickles; has a distinct and pleasing flavor. Length 2½ inches. diameter when fully developed about 1¼ to 1½ inches.

60

Wisconsin SR No. 6 (Spot Rot Resistant): Fruits are thicker and blockier than National Pickling, having a fine dark green color with few furrows showing in pickling stage. Developed by Dr. J. C. Walker, of the University of Wisconsin, it is highly spot-rot (*Cladosporium*) resistant, has a strong, vigorous vine, and yields well.

55

Yorkstate Pickling: Introduced by the Plant Breeding Department of Cornell University (1949). It is a mosaic-resistant cucumber, similar in type and performance to National Pickling. When mosaic is not present it is almost indistinguishable from National Pickling, perhaps two days later in reaching maturity. Experiments in inoculating Yorkstate Pickling with mosaic virus have proved that it is very resistant to that disease, rarely spreading beyond a few leaves from the point of infection and no symptoms have shown on the pickles.

58

CUCUMBER, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Lemon (or Apple Shaped): Round variety, slightly elongated, very prolific and sweet flavored and most digestible. At its best when yellow markings first appear on skin, in its earlier stages of development. About 3 inches in diameter.

65

Improved Long Green: Medium dark green. Fruits are long, slightly tapered, slender, warty. Length 12 inches, slicing diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

68

Japanese Climbing: Medium green, cylindrical, rounded at both ends, good quality. Especially adapted for climbing trellis and covering fences. Length 9 inches, slicing diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

60

White Spined Varieties

Armenian Yard Long (Cucumis Melo Var. *flexuosus*): Distinct long, curved fruits often two or three feet long, with a diameter of 3 to 4 inches. Color grey-green, with a unique fluting.

75

A & C: Fine dark green, holds color well, excellent shipper. Almost cylindrical, tapering just a little at both ends. Length 9 inches; slicing diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

67



Field of A & C Cucumber Grown for Seed

Ashley: Developed and released by Clemson College Truck and Experiment Station, Charleston, S. C., under supervision of Dr. W. C. Barnes, this outstanding slicing cucumber resembles Marketer but is a little more pointed on the stem end and has a finer overall color. It has a high degree of resistance to downy mildew. Excellent yielder and fine for spring or fall planting.

65

Black Diamond (Stays Green): Very dark green—retains color—good keeping quality, splendid for shipping. Cylindrical. Length 7 inches, slicing diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

60

Colorado: Dark green color, holds color and firmness for a long time. Cylindrical, tapering slightly at ends. Suitable to rich productive soils. Length 9 inches; slicing diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

67

CUCUMBER, White Spined, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Crystal Apple: Similar to Lemon Apple in everything but color. Crystal Apple is a pleasant creamy white. About 3 inches in diameter, and has white spines.	65
Cubit: Extremely dark green, holds its color and freshness for a long time. Long and blunt ended. Very small seed area, excellent in every way for market. Length 9½ inches, slicing diameter 2¼ inches.	60
Davis Perfect: Deep green color with occasional light green stripes at tip. Long, smooth, tapering at each end. Good flavor and very productive. Sometimes used for greenhouse culture. Length 10 inches, slicing diameter 2¼ inches.	67
Earliest of All: Deep green color, keeps color fairly well, tapers abruptly at each end at a blunt finish. Used as an early variety in the South. Length 7 inches, slicing diameter 2½ inches.	61
Early Fortune: Fine dark green—maintains color and freshness for a considerable period. Much esteemed as a good slicing variety. Largely used by shippers. Length 9 inches, slicing diameter 2½ inches.	64
Early White Spine: Good dark green, a little striping at tip. Tapers slightly. Good flavor, very productive, much used as an early shipping variety. Length 7 inches, slicing diameter 2½ inches.	60
Highmoor (Scab Resistant): Resembling in many ways Straight Eight, this slicing variety is generally smoother and more uniform in appearance. Light green color with faint stripes showing at maturity.	70
Klondike: Deep green color, well maintained, useful as a long distance shipper, resists adverse weather conditions. Length 7½ inches, slicing diameter 2½ inches.	62
Longfellow (Vaughan): Attractive dark green color, small seed cavity, pleasant flavor. The long fruits are suitable alike for home garden, shipping and greenhouse culture. Length 12 to 16 inches, slicing diameter 2½ inches.	72
Marketer: Rich dark green, carried right down to the tip, heavy yielder of very trim and uniform fruits, which are slightly tapered. An exceptionally fine market variety. Length 8 inches, slicing diameter 2¼ inches.	65
Mincu Extra Early: Medium green, produces its fruits in clusters, often 8 to 10 fruits near base of plant. Useful alike for slicing and pickles. Length 4½ inches, slicing diameter 2 inches.	50

CUCUMBER, White Spined, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Niagara (Mosaic Resistant): Developed by Dr. H. M. Munger of Cornell, its fruits are a handsome dark green with faint blossom end striping toward maturity. Similar in shape and appearance to Cubit, with a tendency to curve under certain soil and climatic condition. Rather small seed cavity, it is a fine slicer. Vine is vigorous, and yields heavily.

75

Palmetto: Developed by Dr. W. C. Barnes, Clemson College Truck Experiment Station, Charleston, S. C., as a downy mildew resistant variety. A cross between Puerto Rico and Cubit, it has the resistance to downy mildew of the Puerto Rico strain and the good marketable size, color and edible quantities of Cubit; the fruit is slightly more pointed at the ends and a few days later in developing. Length 8 to 9 inches, slicing diameter 2 to 2½ inches. It was bred for use in the South and more particularly for a fall crop, where it outyields all other varieties. Not suggested as a variety for spring sowing.

65

Puerto Rico No. 39: This smooth, dark green slicing variety shows considerable resistance to mildew. Fruits average 8 inches in length by 2½ inches in diameter, free of stripes, small to medium seed cavity. Sets fruit and produces well despite wet and cool weather. Flesh lightly green tinted.

65

Santee 5-2 (Downy Mildew Resistant): Another variety developed at the Clemson College Truck Experiment Station under the direction of Dr. W. C. Barnes. Similar to Cubit but with a barely discernable blossom end star, this strong, vigorous, downy mildew resistant variety is the companion type to Palmetto, especially successful in spring plantings. Small seed cavity.

65

Stays Green: (See Black Diamond)

Stone: Developed and released by Clemson College Truck and Experiment Station, this new downy mildew resistant slicing variety has been rated as highly as Marketer in fruit shape and vine vigor. Yields well, and the mildew resistance is such that it is suitable for spring or fall plantings.

70-75

Straight Eight: Dark green when at shipping size, no striping, small seed area. Cylindrical clean blunt ends; has all the good points for a shipping variety. Length 8 inches, slicing diameter 1½ to 2 inches.

66

EGG PLANT

(Solanum melongena, var. esculentum)

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

Black Beauty: Plant 24 to 30 inches tall, may yield four to six large fruits. Fruits are broad egg shape, very rich dark purple.	80
Florida High Bush: Plant 36 to 40 inches tall, upstanding holds fruit off the ground. Fruits are long oval tapering towards the stem, dark purple.	85
Fort Myers Market: Plant 30 to 36 inches tall, fruit held well off the ground. Fruits are long oval with no neck at stem end, 9 to 10 inches long, 5½ to 6½ inches in diameter, blackish purple. Used in the South, valuable for drought and disease resistance.	85
Long Purple Early: Plant 22 to 26 inches tall, erect and branched. Fruit long and slender, 8 to 10 inches long, 2½ to 3 inches thick, dark purple.	78
New Hampshire Hybrid: Plant about 18 inches tall. Bred for use in short season areas, very productive. Fruits medium size, round to olive shape, dark purple color.	70
New York Improved or Large Purple: Plant about 30 to 36 inches tall, spreading habit, carries four to six fruits rather near the ground. Fruit broad egg-shape, rather longer than Black Beauty, a rich glossy purple, large and uniform.	83

ENDIVE

(Cichorium endivia)

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Broad-leaved Batavian or Escarolle: Leaves large and broad; well rounded compact heads. Plant reaches a diameter of 12 inches.	90
Batavian Full Heart (Escarolle): Improved Broad-leaved Batavian; leaves are broad, heart is full, plant is compact with well-blanced heart of infolded leaves, of thick, bulky texture.	88



Endive Deep Heart Fringed

Deep Heart Fringed: A remarkable Endive, somewhat between Batavian and Green Curled. Upright in habit, leaves are broader than Green Curled but nicely fringed. Outer leaves turn upright. Extra deep hearts, well filled, blanch a clear creamy yellow.

90

ENDIVE, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Batavian Cos Type: Young plants resemble Full Heart, but leaves are broader and rounder; they develop into an erect and Cos like plant with hearts that blanch to a clear yellow.	100
Large Green Curled: Leaves are deeply cut, medium large, midribs are green, will blanch nicely when tied up.	95
Green Curled Ruffec (Green Ribbed): A much improved large green curled, often 15 inches across. Leaves have deeply cut and fringed margins, heart blanches to a creamy white of very fine quality.	95
Green Curled Pancalier (Pink-Ribbed): Rather coarsely cut and toothed outer leaves. A large plant with tuft of small leaves in center which blanch readily to a creamy white, midribs are tinted rose.	95

HERBS and SUNDAY SEEDS

Anise (Pimpinella anisum) Annual. Height 14 to 16 inches, used for garnishing. Seeds are aromatic and are used for flavoring many kinds of foods. (Florence Fennel (see below) is sometimes called Sweet Anise, but is quite distinct.)	75
Balm (Melissa officinalis) Perennial. Low growing, about 18 inches. Has fragrant leaves, an odor suggesting lemon; yields valuable oil used in perfumes.	85
Basil Sweet (Ocimum basilicum) Annual. Height 12 to 18 inches, entire plant is aromatic, excellent for seasoning; oil used in perfumes.	85
Basil, Italian Large Lettuce-leaved (Ocimum basilicum) Annual. Plant is thick-set and dumpy, 12 to 14 inches high, leaves are broad oval, rather crinkly, 3 to 4 inches long. Flowers are larger and less numerous than ordinary Sweet Basil. Uses similar to Sweet Basil.	85-90
Borage (Borago officinalis) Annual. Coarse hairy stems, 18 to 20 inches tall, slightly aromatic; leaves are used for flavoring and as a pot-herb. Flowers, violet or blue, star shaped. Well-known bee plant.	80
Caraway (Carum carvi) Biennial. Attains height of 20 to 24 inches in the second year, carrot-like foliage. Mostly grown for seeds which are used for seasoning bread, cakes and pastries, and also for a volatile oil.	80
Catnip (Nepeta cataria) Perennial. About 2½ feet tall when fully developed. Foliage greenish-grey; flowers small, blue, are liked by bees. Dried leaves sometimes used as tea. Whole plant a tonic to animals, especially cats. Also called Cat-mint.	80

HERBS AND SUNDY SEEDS, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Chervil, Curled (Anthriscus cerefolium) Annual. About 12 inches tall, leaves are bright green, finely cut, aromatic, used as seasoning and as a salad.	60-65
Chives (Allium schoenoprasum) Perennial. Plants grow in clusters, about 6 inches tall. Very fine onion leaves much prized for flavoring either soups or salads. Flowering plant is quite decorative.	
Coriander (Coriandrum sativum) Annual. 24 inches tall, finely cut foliage, rather too pungent. Chiefly grown for seeds which are used medicinally and as flavoring for meats, pickles, sauces and in confectionery and pastry.	75
Dandelion, Improved Thick Leaved (Taraxacum officinale) Annual. Plant is spreading, 18 to 24 inches across. Leaves large, partially toothed, thick in texture, prolific, dark green, they blanch easily, fairly tender greens.	95
Dill, Mammoth (Anethum graveolens) Annual. Height 2 to 3 feet. Leaves green, cut almost as fine as thread. Seeds flat and brown when ripe. Chiefly used in a dry state for flavoring, particularly in Dill Pickles.	70
Fennel, Sweet (Foeniculum vulgare) Annual. Height 3 to 3½ feet, very aromatic, used for flavoring.	60
Fennel, Florence or Finnochio (Foeniculum dulce) Annual. Sometimes called Sweet Anise. Height 3-4 feet. Leaf stems have a tendency to fold in like Celery, but it is the base of the leaf stalks that thicken and closely overlap, forming an apple-shaped, bulb-like enlargement. Sweet, aromatic, Anise-like flavor, used either fresh or cooked.	60
Horehound (Marrubium vulgare) Perennial. Hardy, about 2 feet tall, strong, aromatic odor. Leaves are grayish and are used for flavoring. An extract is used medicinally for coughs and colds.	
Lavender (Lavendula spica) Half-hardy perennial. Height 2-2½ feet. Sweet delicate odor. Flower stalks are dried and used in perfume, also placed in linen closets to impart their perfume to the linens.	
Marjoram Sweet (Origanum marjorana) Annual. Height 1-2 feet. Leaves can be used either fresh or dried for seasoning. It is pleasantly aromatic and is among the principal herbs that are used for seasoning soups, stews, meat pies and sausages.	70
Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis) Perennial. Height 3-4 feet. Glossy green foliage, aromatic, nutmeg odor and rather warm bitter flavor. Leaves used in seasoning and extracted oils from the blossoms are used in perfumery.	

HERBS, AND SUNDY SEEDS, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Rue (Ruta graveolens) Hardy Perennial. Bushy plant 2-2½ feet high. Strong odor and rather bitter flavor. Usually employed medicinally, sometimes used in beverage and in seasoning vinegar.

Sage, Broadleaf (Salvia officinalis) Perennial. Hardy spreading plant, 14-18 inches high. Silvery gray-green foliage, pleasant aromatic odor. Flavor is mildly pungent, leaves used in seasoning. Perhaps the most widely used among the herbs for seasoning.

Savory, Summer (Satureia hortensis) Annual. Height about 12 inches, hardy bushy plant. Entire plant is aromatic, when dried is used for seasoning.

60

Thyme (Thymus vulgaris) Perennial. Height 9-12 inches. Fairly strong, but aromatic odor and pleasant taste. Ornamental as a plant and very useful as a dried herb for seasoning.

KALE

(Brassica oleracea var. acephala)

Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch. 12-14 inches high by 25-30 inches in spread. Leaves are finely curled and bluish green in color. Hardy, stands well, maintains its color.

60-75

Dwarf Green Curled. 12-15 inches high by 24-28 inches spread. Leaves are finely curled, deep yellowish green. Very hardy. Good market variety.

65-75

Siberian Improved. Dwarf, sprawling and extremely hardy. 12-15 inches high with spread up to 36 inches. Leaves are large and thick, bluish green, plume-like, frilled at the edges.

60-70

Tall Green Curled Scotch. Very hardy, plants upright, attaining 30 inches. Leaves which are carried well off the ground are finely curled, deep yellowish green. Very tender after being frosted.

75

Thousand-Headed (Jersey Type). Chiefly grown for chicken feed and for stock. Sometimes attains the height of six feet. Carries an abundance of smooth leaves of medium dark green. Very succulent.

75-80

(Also see Collards)

KOHLRABI

(Brassica caulorapa)

Early White Vienna. Leaves 8-10 inches long with slender stems. Bulbs green, fine texture; at their best for eating when young and small, say 2 inches in diameter.

55-60

Early Purple Vienna. Leaves are purple, stems fine and delicate. Bulbs have purple skin but white flesh, a very desirable vegetable when young.

60

LEEK

(Allium porrum)

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Giant Carentan. Leaves deep green, stem up to 7½ inches long and 2-2½ inches thick. Hardy.	150
Giant Musselburgh. Leaves medium green, stem fairly long, 8½-9 inches and 2 inches thick.	150
Large American Flag (London Flag). Leaves a good medium green, stem is fairly long, 7½-9 inches but 1-1½ inches thick. Hardy.	145
Lyon. A larger and more select stock of Musselburgh type. Leaves a little lighter green, stem 8½-10 inches and 2-2½ inches thick.	150

LETTUCE

(Lactuca sativa)

Loose-leaf Varieties (var. crispa) b.s.—Black seed. w.s.—White seed.	
Black-Seeded Simpson (b.s.). Leaves light green, broad, crumpled and frilled. Splendid crisp quality. A large compact plant adaptable everywhere, home or market garden.	45
Early Curled Simpson (w.s.). Leaves light yellowish green, a little less frilled than the black seeded, sweet, crisp and firm. Large compact plant, suitable for home or market purposes.	45
White Seeded Simpson (w.s.). Very similar to Early Curled Simpson.	45
Grand Rapids (b.s.). Very early, hardy, disease resistant, leaves light green, margins much waved, curled and fringed. Plant is large, upright and compact and the leaves are very tender, especially when forced.	43
Oakleaf (w.s.). Leaves medium green, similar in shape to large oak leaves, tender and of good flavor, resistant to heat, compact plant.	40
Prizehead (w.s.). (American Gathering). Early, quick growing variety, very suitable for home gardens. Outer leaves tinged bronzy red, inner leaves remain green. Fairly large plant, leaves are broad, crumpled and frilled, sweet, tender and crisp.	46
Red Salad Bowl (b.s.). Developed by Dessert Seed Company, quite similar in general appearance to Salad Bowl except it has an attractive bronze-red color wherever touched by the sun. Sweet and tender, it is fine for garnishing and salads. For home and market gardeners.	50
Salad Trim (b.s.). A result of careful breeding by Dessert Seed Company, this lettuce has glossy deep bronze-red leaves that are unequaled for garnishes and salads. Leaves fairly broad, lateral in growth, and of fine flavor and crispness. Slow bolting. When cut and bound like endive, it is very attractive in cello-pack. Excellent for market or garden.	50-60

LETTUCE, Loose Leaf Varieties, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Salad Bowl (b.s.): Developed at the Plant Industry Station, U.S.D.A., Beltsville, Maryland, under the direction of Dr. Ross C. Thompson, this gold medal winner for 1952 is large growing, medium-green, second early in maturity, very slow to bolt to seed; leaves are long and deeply lobed; seeds are black. It stands handling better than other leaf varieties because the leaves are less easily broken or damaged by rough treatment; it is a good home-garden lettuce and is well adapted to prepackaging. Salad Bowl is an excellent source of vitamins A and C. Analysis shows the vitamin C content to be as high as the average for tomatoes and in vitamin A to average about two-thirds that of Porto Rico sweet potato.

45-50

Slobolt (b.s.). Introduced by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, remarkable for its resistance to bolting in warm weather. Similar in appearance to Grand Rapids, tender and crisp, splendid for home gardens.

43

Chicken or Everbearing (w.s.). Not used for human consumption. Used as chicken and rabbit feed. Tallest and largest of all lettuce plants, attaining height of 4 feet and furnishing a continual abundance of leaves.

50-60

LETTUCE, HEADING VARIETIES

(Lactuca sativa, var. capitata)

Butter Head Varieties

All the Year Round (b.s.) (Salamander and Tennis Ball are similar). Forms firm heads even in hot weather, very reliable variety for market growers. Color medium light green. Compact round head, hearts white, sweet and very tender.

70

Bibb (b.s.). Small, extra early, should be sown early, bolts quickly in hot weather, and can be used also for late summer sowing. Deep waxy green, heart rich yellowish green, distinct and very pleasant flavor.

60

Big Boston (Trocadero) (w.s.). Medium large, firm, well folded head. Leaves a little crumpled, green, slightly tinged brown on the margin. Fine flavor, buttery yellow heart. Can be used for cold frames but is chiefly grown as a standard out-of-doors variety.

76

Brown Dutch (b.s.). Medium large plant, very hardy. Heads are dark green overlaid with bronzy red. Heads are compact, hearts inside are pale yellowish green, nice quality.

76

Continuity (Crisp-as-Ice) (b.s.). A medium size plant, succeeds well in hot weather. Leaves are dark green, heavily overlaid with dark brown, giving the plant a reddish bronze appearance. Has firm well blanched heart and a pleasant buttery flavor.

72

LETTUCE, Butter Heads, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*



Lettuce, Big Boston

Hanson (w.s.) (Nonpariel). Very hardy. Large plant with light yellowish green outer leaves. Broad and thick, attractively frilled. Heart is almost white, crisp and tender. Well known home and market garden variety. 80

Hardy Green Winter (w.s.). Medium size and a medium dark green. Leaves rather crumpled but with straight edges. Is a butter-head of good quality, grown for fall and winter use. 82

Hubbard's Market (w.s.). Medium size, rather globular firm head, dark green, slightly crumpled, but straight edged leaves. Heart buttery and sweet. Useful for home and market gardens, also for cold frame culture. 66

Iceberg (w.s.). Large plant with broad and wavy light green leaves with tinge of brown on margin. Hearts are crisp and tender, white inside. Well folded and suitable for home gardens or local markets. (Do not confuse this with New York, Imperial, etc., often called Iceberg by shippers.) 82

May King (w.s.). Very early, used for greenhouse forcing. Can be used as an early outdoor sort, scorches in the hot weather. Plants are medium to small, light green and tinged a little with brown when grown out of doors. Hearts are small, firm and round with creamy yellow interior, very sweet and tender; buttery flavor. 65

LETTUCE, Butter Heads, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Midas (w.s.): Developed by the Plant Industry Station, U.S.D.A., Beltsville, Maryland, under the direction of Dr. Thompson. This is a large, medium-early, light green, medium-savoyed, very slow bolting butterhead lettuce of excellent quality. The leaves are a brighter green than White Boston and free of the red pigment of Big Boston. The heads are larger and leaves more savoyed than either of the Bostons. The very slow bolting habit is the most desirable quality of Midas, especially in the northern areas where butterhead lettuces are still an important crop. Matures a few days later than Big Boston.

78

Mignonette (b.s.). Withstands heat well, much used in tropical countries; small plant, compact, medium brown with dark greenish tinge. A color suggesting that of Mignonette (Machet). Leaves are frilled, the heart is globular and firm, blanches almost white, crisp, tender and sweet.

65

Mignonette Green (b.s.). Rather like regular Mignonette in size, shape and general habit, but color is deep green, is free of the brown tinge, and even slower to bolt than regular Mignonette. Grown largely in the tropics.

65

Tom Thumb (b.s.). Very early, small, compact plant. Good medium to light green. Suitable for home gardens and for frame culture. The outside leaves are small and fit snugly to the head. Leaves are a little crumpled. Heart is firm and tender. The earliest and smallest butterhead. Can be planted very close together.

55-60

Wayahead (w.s.). Heads medium to small, medium bright green, leaves are rather crumpled, heart is firm and tender, creamy yellow, good quality, early home garden variety.

70

White Boston (w.s.) (Unrivalled, Green Trocadero, Ocoee). Medium large heads of a pleasing light green color, no tinting. Leaves are smooth and straight on the edges; heart is compact yellow and buttery, excellent quality.

76

Lettuce Heading, Crisp Heading Market Heads, Shipping Varieties

Alaska: A large, dark green, late maturing, slow bolting, tipburn and anthracnose resistant head lettuce. The heads are firm and have good wrapper leaves but are somewhat exposed on top. The quality is good. The seeds are black. This strain has been under trial in numerous localities in the United States and Alaska during the past 5 years under U. S. D. A. No. 3310. It has given outstanding results in Alaska where it has outyielded Great Lakes and Cornell 456, and has shown resistance to anthracnose to which both Great Lakes and Cornell 456 are susceptible. It has shown promise in numerous trials in the States, but has not consistently outyielded Great Lakes.

80-90

LETTUCE, Crisp Heading, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Denver Market (Ohio) (w.s.). Crisp heading, medium size. Leaves light green rather crumpled and fringed. Heads stand upright when in early stages of development, become rounder at market size.	78
Jade (b.s.): Developed at the Plant Industry Station, U. S. D. A., Beltsville, Maryland, under the direction of Dr. Thompson, this is a large, very dark green, heavily savoyed, mid-season lettuce. Head is medium large, compact, well protected by the heavy wrapper leaves. The flavor is very good, and when cut for market has an attractive base. Its outstanding quality is its resistance to very cold weather in the late stages of growth, and has done exceptionally well in the irrigated areas of the Southwest where it is fall planted. It has also done well as a spring crop in the Middle Atlantic States. Excellent for market and shipping.	85
New York (Wonderful, Los Angeles) (w.s.). The original crisp-heading long distance marketing variety. Dark green, outer leaves notched and slightly curled. Large heads almost round, tightly folded, well blanched, crisp and sweet.	80
New York No. 12 (w.s.). An early strain and heat resistant. Crisp heading, medium green, medium size, heads slightly flat.	78
New York No. 515 (w.s.). Heads rather conical, especially in the early stages; bright medium dark green, resistant to heat and tip-burn. A sure header.	75
Great Lakes Original Strain (w.s.). A large, dark green fringed lettuce, stands heat and resists tip-burn, slow bolting, exceptionally well-folded heads, crisp texture and fine flavor. However, it comes unevenly to maturity, often spreading over a period of thirty days.	90
Great Lakes R200: This variety has a bright green foliage, larger outer leaves which furnish good protection for the large, round crisp head. This is well adapted to the Pacific Coast, and used by home gardeners and commercial growers.	90-100
Great Lakes 66: Medium to dark green in color, this variety produces a large head protected by large, frilled outer leaves. Uniform in size and shape, with fairly smooth base. Very good for commercial plantings.	85
Great Lakes 366A (w.s.): A medium early maturing Great Lakes type, it produces large, round, compact heads on a heavy frame of dark green outer leaves, which are lightly crumpled and fringed. It has good head protection, and some resistance to tip-burn. An excellent shipper.	85-90

LETTUCE, Crisp Heading, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

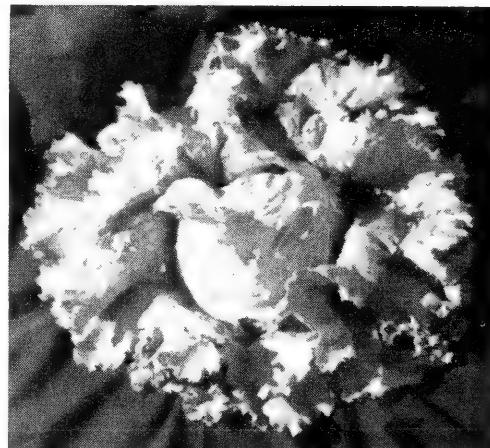
Pennlake (w.s.): Developed by Dr. M. T. Lewis of Pennsylvania State College, this variety is fairly early, producing solid, large heads. The leaves are medium green, fairly smooth, a little resistant to tipburn when planted for early summer harvest. 75

Premier (w.s.): Produces large compact heads with medium to dark green wrapper leaves which furnish some protection against tipburn. Developed by Dr. M. T. Lewis, Pennsylvania State College. Well adapted for early planting. 75

A-36 (w.s.): The round compact head is produced on a large frame, with large lightly crumpled, dark green outer leaves. Generally has a good base, and makes an attractive pack. Some tipburn resistance. An excellent shipper. 85



Lettuce, Great Lakes No. 407



Lettuce, Emerald

OUR SPECIAL SELECTIONS OF GREAT LAKES

In making these selections, each of them originating from a single head, we had in mind to fix regular times of maturity, greater uniformity, and insure a high percentage of perfect heads. These selections are based on sure-heading quality, vigor, slow bolting, resistance to tip-burn, high temperatures and slime; and fixing a small or flat midrib to present a perfect base when cut. They are as follows:

Emerald: Green color with slight savoy to outer leaves and head, giving it a slight Imperial look. Has a well rounded full head with excellent head protection from wrapper leaves. Very smooth base with good green color almost to stem when trimmed for packaging. It is well adapted to Texas, California and Arizona desert regions for early winter maturing.

75-80

LETTUCE, Crisp Hearing, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*



J. F. Oliver and A. M. Dessert inspecting production field, Gem Lettuce

Dessert's Gem (w.s.): Dark green, with large erect outer leaves that furnish ideal head protection, this new, refined strain of medium Great Lakes is outstanding for its uniformity of size and maturity. The head is round, and compact. Almost free of "spider-base", or heavy ribs of the original Great Lakes, the butt is not bleached but shows its green color to great advantage in the field pack and on the market shelves. It is slow to bolt, with strong resistance to tip-burn and sun-burn. Has proven itself for commercial winter growing in Texas and the Pacific Coast, showing very little cold damage. The slow-bolting and sure-heading quality makes it valuable as a spring and summer crop.

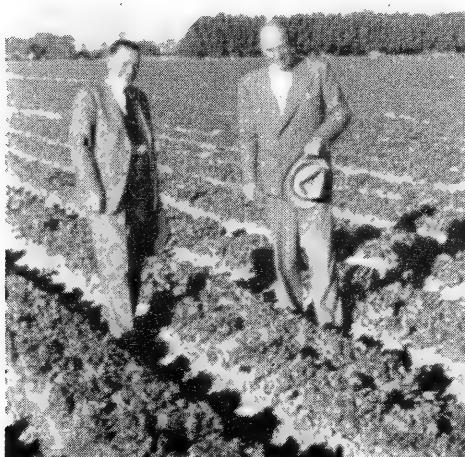
90-100

Cornell 456. (Imperial type, see Imperial Lettuce No. 456.)

Great Lakes No. 407 Medium Strain (w.s.). Specially selected for its resistance to tip-burn, sun-burn and rain. Bright green color, large outer leaves stand erect and protect the heads from the elements. Very slow to bolt, stands up under most adverse weather conditions and has succeeded well in all sections of the country where it has been tested.

90-100

The Famous
GREAT LAKES No. 659

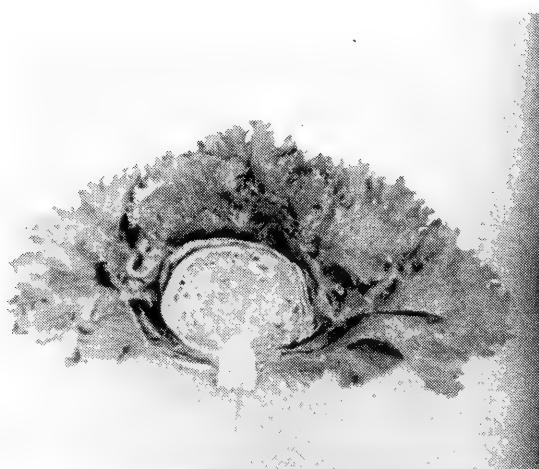


*R. B. Dessert and Elmer Townsend
Field of Great Lakes No. 659*



*R. B. Dessert showing Great Lakes
659 with wrapper leaves pulled back to
expose the head.*

Great Lakes No. 659 (w.s.): Originally selected as a late strain of Great Lakes, it also has been found to produce the finest of early winter crops when planted in the South and Southwest winter growing areas. The head is large, round, very firm, and is completely covered by over-folding extra fringed dark-green leaves. Particularly resistant to cold damage, it has seldom been known to sunburn or tip-burn. When planted in August and early September on a decreasing length of day, it matures in 80 to 85 days. When planted for spring or summer harvest, it matures in 110-120 days. One of the most adaptable and widely planted of all Great Lakes types.



*Lettuce, Great Lakes
No. 659, Showing
Complete Head Protection*

LETTUCE, Crisp Heading, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed



Lettuce, Great Lakes No. 428

The base of Gem Lettuce
is not spidery

Great Lakes No. 428, Early Strain (w.s.). Gray-green in color, the wrapper leaves lay back from the head, which is well rounded and has a smooth base and small ribs. Very uniform in maturing, it is at its best when fully mature. Records show 95% ready for market at first cutting.

75-80

Imperial No. 44 (w.s.) (Derived from Imperial 152). Plant medium green, leaves long and well folded. Produces a good size head, solid, splendid for long distance shipping. Succeeds well in warm weather and is not very susceptible to tip-burn. Is used very extensively in the East and South.

84

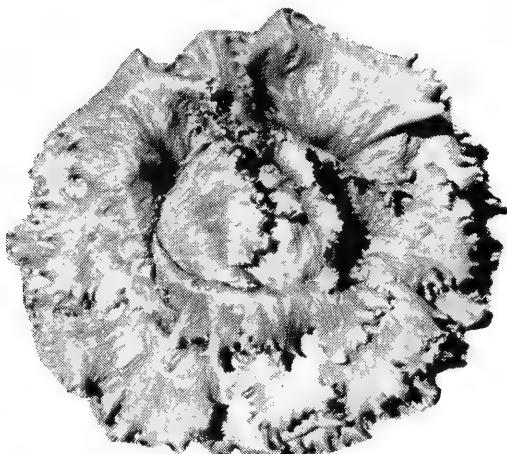
Imperial No. 101 (w.s.). Plants dark green, vigorous. Outer leaves are abundant and of a stout texture, coarsely crumpled. Heads are large and a little flat, of excellent quality, rather larger than No. 615. Does best in the cool weather, used for midwinter harvest in the Imperial Valley and for spring harvest in the Central Coastal area of California. Principally used on the Pacific Coast.

85

Imperial No. 152 (w.s.). Plant light green and of a spreading habit. Outer leaves are long, the head firm, round and exposed; a very sure header. Suitable for late summer planting in the Western states. It is resistant to brown blight but fairly susceptible to tip-burn.

82

LETTUCE, Crisp Heading, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Lettuce, Imperial 456 (Cornell)

Imperial No. 456 (Cornell No. 456) (w.s.). Plant medium dark green. Heads are medium size, dark green, frilled and a little flat. Selected at Cornell University for growing in the summer months in the East. Does well on muck soil, is very resistant to tip-burn, slow bolting.

82

Imperial No. 615 (w.s.). Plant dark grayish green, leaves quite smooth and rather thick. Large heads well folded and firm when grown in cool weather. Used for mid-winter harvest in the Imperial Valley and for spring harvest in Coastal California. Resistant to brown blight and does not tip-burn except when grown in warm weather. A heavy yielder and much used on the Pacific Coast.

83

Imperial "ROHCO" (w.s.). Similar to Imperial No. 615, a very useful strain.

Imperial 749: Similar to Imperial 101 in many ways, but about a week earlier in maturity. Used extensively on Pacific Coast for commercial plantings.

80

Imperial No. 847 (b.s.). Plant medium light green. Leaves are smooth and thick. Heads are medium size, round, well folded and solid. Resistant to brown blight and tip-burn. Very successful in the Eastern and Southern States. Does well in warm weather.

84

Imperial E.4 (b.s.). Plant large, medium dark green, leaves broad and rounded and a little crumpled. Head round, tightly folded, large and solid. Resistant to brown blight. Usually treated as a Spring harvest variety in coastal California but can also be used in the fall.

85

LETTUCE, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Romaine or Cos Lettuce

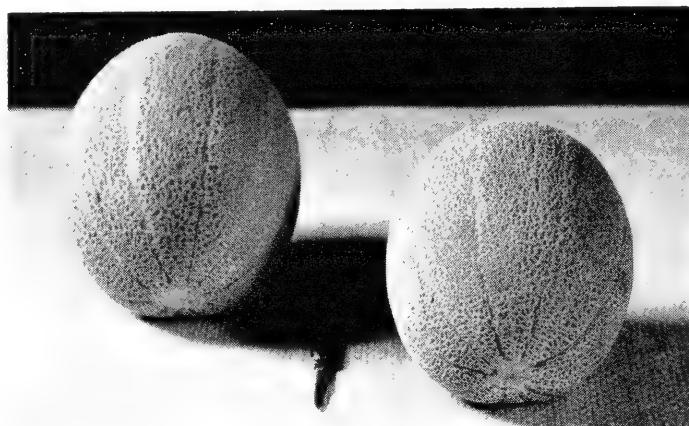
Dark Green Cos (Lobjoit's) (w.s.) Upright plant, leaves 8 to 10 inches long, dark green, strong midrib. Self blanching, the heart is greenish white, very tender and sweet.	72
Eiffel Tower Cos (b.s.): A tall compact variety with well folded leaves, more cylindrical than the usual cos types.	72
Parris Island: (Mosaic Resistant) (w.s.) Developed and released jointly by the U. S. D. A. and South Carolina Truck Experiment Station, under direction of Dr. Ross C. Thompson and W. C. Barnes respectively, this is the First Mosaic Resistant lettuce known to be developed. It is a dark green type Cos, heading exceptionally well and very uniform. Although not completely resistant to Mosaic, it continues to grow and form fine marketable heads in mosaic infested areas where Dark Green and Paris White will not succeed. A day or so later in maturity than Dark Green and a little more open, it trims down to a fine market head, and does well whenever Cos is grown.	70
Paris White Cos (Trianon) (w.s.). Upright plant, leaves broad and long, 10 to 12 inches, slightly crumpled with strong midrib, color medium green. Heart is self-blanching, almost white, with a very attractive flavor.	70
Red Cos, Romaine (b.s.). Not quite as tall growing as dark green cos, it is a mahogany red wherever exposed to the sun with a heart of deep, creamy yellow splotched with red. Holds its red color well, very tender and sweet, with an excellent flavor. It is never bitter, and is fine for salads and garnishing.	75

MUSKMELON or CANTALOUP (*Cucumis melo*)

Orange Flesh Varieties

Banana: 16 to 20 inches long, about 4 inches in diameter tapering a little at both ends. Skin is practically smooth, creamy yellow. Flesh very sweet. Used in the South as a late maturing variety. Weight up to 7 pounds.	95-100
Benders Surprise. Short oval shape, 8 inches by 7 inches. Broad prominent ribs, rather coarsely netted. Skin grayish green, turns yellow at maturity. Flesh is sweet and juicy. Weight up to 5½ pounds.	90-94
Burrell's Gem or Defender. Oval shape, 6 inches by 4½ inches, distinctly ribbed and medium netted. Skin dark green and keeps green to maturity. Flesh is sweet and juicy. Prefers dry weather. Weight 2½ to 3 pounds.	90-92

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUP, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed*Muskmelon, Hale's Best No. 45*

Crenshaw. Somewhat pear-shaped. 7 inches long by 6 inches diameter at the blossom end. Skin rough or corrugated dark green, turning to yellow at maturity. Plants vigorous and very productive. Flesh of excellent quality and distinct flavor. Mostly used on Pacific Coast, for early fall market.

110

Delicious 51: Developed by Henry Munger at Cornell University, this new melon closely resembles Delicious in appearance, having the valuable asset of being resistant to Fusarium Wilt. Generally smaller seed cavity and tougher rind than regular Delicious which it will replace. Not a shipper, but excellent for home gardener.

80-85

Emerald Gem. Almost globe shaped, 4½ inches deep by 5 inches in diameter, flattened at both ends, distinctly ribbed with just traces of netting, skin is emerald green turning to Yellowish green when fully ripe. Flesh deep orange colored, sweet, spicy and aromatic. Good for near-by markets and home use.

83-85

Globo de Oro. Nearly round, large or jumbo size, white skinned covered with a slight netting, becomes golden when fully ripe. The deep flesh is orange color and is edible to the rind. Of superb quality and flavor, it is good for either market, commercial or home garden use.

92

Golden Champlain (Lake Champlain). A slightly flattened globe shape melon, about 5½ to 6 inches in diameter. Definite but shallow ribbing, slightly netted. Skin is rather light green. Flesh is salmon orange color, sweet and juicy. An early strong growing variety, setting well even under adverse conditions. Weight 3 to 3½ pounds.

82

MUSKMELON, Orange Flesh Varieties, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Hale's Best (Original strain). Oval shape, 6½ inches long by 5½ inches diameter. Skin heavily netted, practically ribless, yellowish green. Flesh thick, sweet aromatic flavor. The forerunner of the best shipping Muskmelons. Weight up to four pounds.

86

Hale's Best No. 36. Rather smaller and more **uniform** than the original strain, almost round, 5½ to 6 inches long by 5½ inches diameter or a little larger at times. Skin heavily netted with sutures nearly eliminated, color yellowish green. Flesh is thick, firm and has a very sweet aromatic flavor. One of the best for shipping, market, and home garden. Weight 3 to 4 pounds.

83

Hale's Best Jumbo or No. 936. This is a jumbo type of No. 36. Fruits are slightly oval, 7 inches long by 6 inches in diameter, otherwise very similar to No. 36. Much liked by shippers. Weighs up to 6 pounds.

87

Hale's Best No. 45 (Mildew Resistant No. 45). An oval shaped melon, 6 inches long by 5 inches in diameter, useful shipping size, well netted, indistinct ribbing. Flesh thick, salmon-orange in color, firm and sweet, resistant to race 1 of powdery mildew. Seed cavity small and dry. Extremely useful to shippers as it can still be used for long distance shipping when fully mature. Weight 3 to 4 pounds.

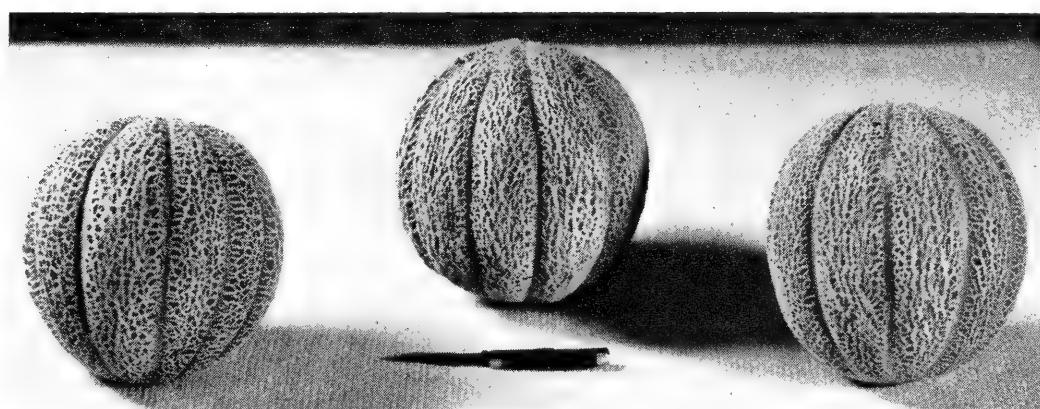
87

Hale's Best or Mildew-resistant 4-50 (Four-Fifty). Oval shaped, 6½ by 6 inches, dark green skin covered with heavy netting. Flesh is salmon colored, having a high sugar content. Vines are vigorous and productive, mildew-resistant. Weight averages 4 pounds. Similar to mildew-resistant No. 45, with fruits a little larger.

98

Hearts of Gold (Hoodoo). Almost round, 6 inches by 5½ inches, distinctly ribbed, covered with fine gray netting, color deep green. Flesh very thick, tender, sweet and juicy and pleasantly aromatic. A good mid-season melon, useful for local markets. Weight up to 3½ pounds.

92



Muskmelon, Hearts of Gold

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUE, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Honey Ball (Melo-Gold). Fruits round, about 5 inches in diameter. Smooth, yellowish-white, with sparse coarse netting. Flesh sweet and juicy, slightly juicy. Weight up to 3½ pounds.	105
Honey Dew, Pink Fleshed. Fruits broad oval, 7 to 8 inches long by 6 inches diameter. Skin is smooth, dull waxy white when ripe. Flesh is thick, sweet and delicious. Does well in Southern California and Arizona. Weight up to 6 pounds.	110
Honey Rock (or Sugar Rock). Fruit almost round, diameter 5½ inches. Rind is tough, grayish green, coarse but sparse netting. Flesh thick, firm and sweet, very fine musk flavor. Weight up to 3 lbs.	85
Mango or Garden Lemon. Sometimes called "Vegetable Orange," small globular fruits, color pale orange, very productive. Generally used for pickling and preserving.	90
Mildew Resistant No. 99: A very fine mildew resistant melon with a vigorous vine and medium sized, light green leaves. The crown set is unusually heavy and it is earlier maturing than Imperial No. 45. The fruit is finely netted, almost ribless, slightly oval, with a small seed cavity. Flesh is a deep salmon pink, and sweet. Excellent shipper.	80-85
Mildew Resistant, U.S.D.A. No. 5 (Powdery Mildew Resistant). Developed for use in the Imperial Valley. Fruits almost round, 5½ to 6 inches in diameter, well netted and distinctly ribbed. Vines strong and productive. Flesh is thick, firm and of excellent quality. A good long distance shipping variety. Weighs up to 3½ lbs. Resistant to races 1 and 2 of powdery mildew.	87
Mildew Resistant, U.S.D.A. No. 6 (Powdery Mildew Resistant). Also developed for use in the Imperial Valley. Fruits slightly elongated, well netted. Flesh a little paler color than No. 5. Weighs up to 4 pounds. Ripens more uniformly than U.S.D.A. No. 5. Resistant to races 1 and 2 of powdery mildew. Has a distinctive button-like protrusion on the blossom end.	87
Mildew Resistant D-2. A large oval shaped fruit, 7 by 6½ inches, a dark green skin, heavily netted. Flesh a fine salmon color and of splendid quality, small cavity. It is a very vigorous grower and a very productive yielder. Strongly resistant to mildew. A splendid shipper.	92
Osage or Miller's Cream. Blunt oval shape, about 7 inches long by 6 inches in diameter. Skin dark green, distinctly ribbed and sparsely covered with netting; matures to a mottled orange and green. Flesh very thick and juicy, a distinct sweet, spicy flavor. For home and local market garden use. Weight up to 5½ pounds.	92

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUP, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Muskmelon, Pennsweet

Pennsweet: Developed by Dr. R. E. Larson, Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, awarded the AAS Bronze Medal upon introduction (in 1954) this new muskmelon seems to be well adapted to home garden production in the north. Early in maturity, of high quality and flavor, it has an exceptionally small seed cavity, thick sweet, salmon orange flesh. Rather oval in shape with distinct ribs, and rather dense netting. Small size at maturity, weighing 2 to 2½ pounds.

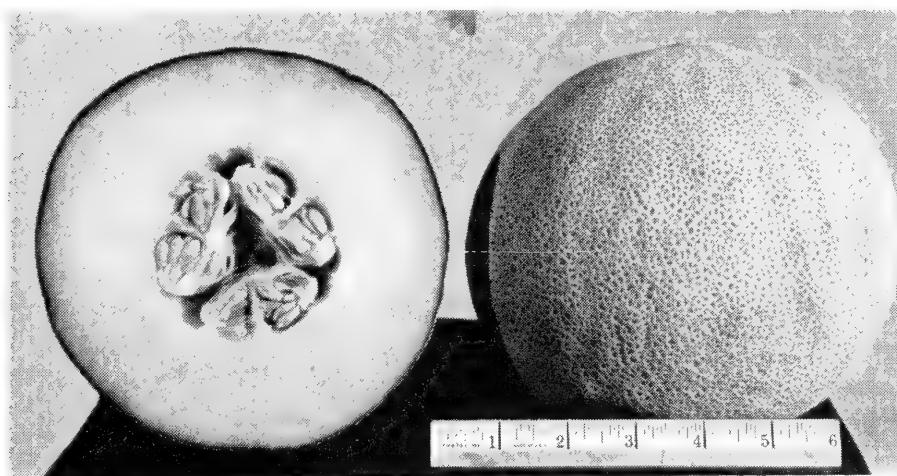
80-85

Perfecto Improved. Almost round, 5½ by 5 inches. Skin dark green but entirely covered with hard gray netting, no sign of ribbing. Flesh extremely thick, fine grained, good deep orange color, juicy, sweet with pleasant aromatic flavor. Weight up to 3 pounds.

90

Persian, Baby. A small edition of the Large Persian, diameter about 6 inches and weight 5 to 6 pounds. In all other respects similar to Large Persian.

110



Muskmelon, Persian Baby

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUP, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Persian, Large. Almost round, 8 to 9 inches in diameter, skin dark green, netted, no ridges. Flesh thick, having a distinct and very pleasant flavor when fully ripe. Weight 8 to 10 pounds. Adapted to Pacific Coast, needs a long season to mature.

115

Pride of Wisconsin (Queen of Colorado). Oval, 6½ by 6 inches. Skin gray-green with coarse but sparse netting. Flesh thick and solid, sweet and pleasant flavor. A cross between Honey Rock and Hearts of Gold. Weighs up to 4 pounds. Useful for home gardens and local markets.

90

S. R. 91: Sulphur tolerant to allow dusting for mildew, this popular melon is widely used on the Pacific Coast and in Texas for commercial plantings. Rather oval, it weighs about 3½ pounds, length 6½ inches and 5½ inches in diameter. The flesh is firm, salmon color, it has a small seed cavity, and is slightly ribbed, with a heavy net. Vigorous vines.

90-95

Texas Resistant No. 1. Slightly oval shape, 6 by 5½ inches. Developed at Texas Agricultural Experiment Station for resistance to downey mildew and aphids. Rind firm and moderately netted. Flesh firm, sweet and spicy. Weight up to 3½ pounds.

90

Tip Top. Slightly oval, 7½ by 6½ inches. Skin pale green turning to yellow at maturity is ribbed and only slightly netted. Flesh thick, juicy, sweet and of a decided rich flavor. Weighs up to 6 pounds. Splendid for home gardens and nearby markets.

90

V 1 Sulphur Resistant. Hale's Best. Recommended for use where powdery mildew is prevalent, as vine can be sulphured frequently without harm. Fruit oval, 6 by 5 inches. Small cavity, with salmon-orange flesh. Similar to Resistant No. 45 but a little longer in developing. Excellent shipper. Weighs up to 4 pounds..

90

Green-Fleshed Varieties

Casaba, Golden Beauty. Fruits are large and globular, varying from 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Skin is golden yellow, wrinkled and tough. Flesh is nearly white, very thick, sweet and juicy. Good for home trade or long distance shipping. Needs very warm conditions, does well on the Pacific Coast.

120

Hackensack Large. Large fruits, having appearance of a flattened globe. 6½ inches long by 8½ inches in diameter. Skin yellow, mottled green, deeply ribbed and heavily netted. Flesh thick, light green, very juicy, sweet and spicy. Weighs up to 6½ pounds.

88

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUE, ContinuedDays to
Maturity
from Seed

Honey Ball, Green Meat. Fruits globular, about 5-inch diameter. Skin yellowish white, smooth, sparsely netted. Flesh thick, firm, has a sweet honey-like flavor. Weighs up to 4 pounds. Adapted for use on the Pacific Coast.

105

Honey Dew, Green Flesh. Fruits broad oval, 7½ inches long by 6-inch diameter. Skin almost white becoming creamy yellow, smooth with only occasional netting. Flesh thick, juicy and sweet, ripens right up to the rind. Good storage and shipping variety. Weighs up to 6 pounds. Particularly adapted to the Pacific Coast.

115

Honey Dew, Golden Rind. Fruits similar in every way to regular strains of Honey Dew, develops about 10 days earlier. Sometimes called Golden Honeymoon.

105

Netted Gem or Rocky Ford. Fruits nearly round, a little blunt oval, 5½ by 5 inches. Skin green, entirely covered with fine gray netting. Flesh thick, green with narrow gold border at center. Has a sweet spicy flavor. Weighs up to 2½ pounds. Well known shipping and home garden variety.

90

WATERMELON (*Citrullis vulgaris*)

Baby Klondike (see Klondike, Baby).

Chilian, Black Seeded. Fruits almost round, 10 by 9½ inches. Color dark green with darker green stripes, weight up to 20 pounds. Flesh bright red, ripens right up to the rind, excellent quality, early, prolific and useful for shipping. Seed black.

85

Citron, Red Seeded. For preserving only, not palatable in a raw state. Fruits almost round, 8 by 7 inches, color alternate light green and dark green streaks, weight up to 10 pounds. Flesh white and very solid. Seed bright red.

95

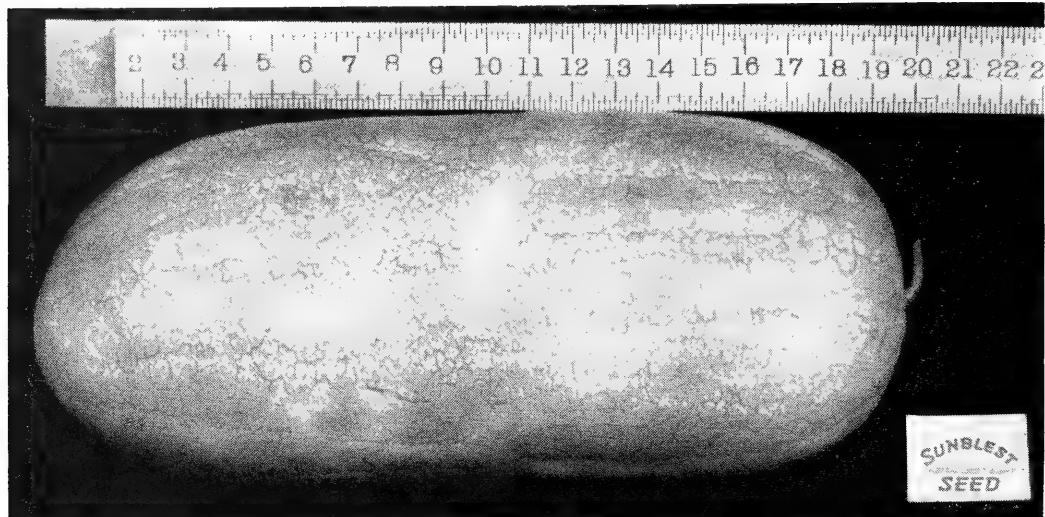
Citron, Green Seeded. Very similar to Red Seeded, may be a little larger and seeds are a bright green.

95

Coles Early (see Harris' Earliest).

Congo: (Anthracnose-resistant) AAS Bronze Medal 1950. Developed and released by the United States Department of Agriculture, Southeastern Vegetable Breed Laboratory, Charleston, S. C., under Supervision of Drs. C. F. Poole and C. F. Andrus, this Anthracnose-resistant variety is widely planted in the Southeast. The firm flesh is bright red and sweet. The tough, thin rind is marked much like Garrison. Average weight is about 30 pounds and is an excellent shipper. Seeds are tan, with side markings of darker tan.

90



Watermelon, Charleston Gray

WATERMELON, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Charleston Gray (51-27): (Anthracnose and Fusarium Wilt Resistant):

Another fine introduction in 1954 by U. S. D. A. Southeastern Vegetable Breeding Laboratory, Charleston, S. C., it has great promise for those areas affected by Anthracnose and Fusarium Wilt. The melon is oblong, light grey-green with dark veins, and due to light color shows little sun-burn. The rind is tough, making it one of the finest shippers. Weighs about 30 pounds, and is one of the most promising introductions in recent years. Seeds are black. Excellent for home gardeners and for commercial shipping.

85

Dixie Queen. Fruits nearly round or stumpy oval, 15 by 12 inches. Color light green with darker green stripe, weight 30 to 35 pounds (sometimes nearer 50 pounds). Flesh deep red, crisp and sweet, splendid shipping type. Seed small, white.

85

Dude Creek (Garrison or Coker). Fruits large cylindrical with irregular stripes of light and dark green. Flesh sweet and of good quality, much used in the South. Rind is thin and rather tender, good for local use only. Weight up to 40 pounds. Seed white with brown markings.

95

Early Canada. Fruit almost round, 8½ by 10 inches. Color grayish green with fine green veining. Weight up to 10 lbs. Flesh bright red, very fine quality. Can be used in the more northerly states. Seed, small reddish brown.

75-80

WATERMELON, Continued

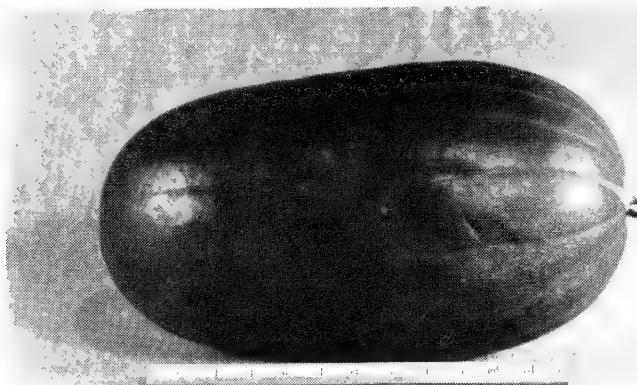
Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Fairfax: (U. S. D. A. No. 48-12) (Anthracnose and Fusarium Wilt Resistant). Developed and released in 1952 by the U. S. D. A. South-eastern Vegetable Breeding Laboratory, Charleston, S. C. This shipping variety has gained popularity in the Southeast due to its strong resistance to both Anthracnose and Fusarium Wilt. Closely resembles Garrison in appearance, light green with heavy dark stripes. The rind is thin but fairly tough. Flesh is red and of good quality. Weighs 35 to 40 pounds. Seeds are white with black tip.	85
Florida Giant (Black Diamond, Cannonball). Fruit almost round, large, color very dark green with slatey green bloom. Weight 40 to 50 pounds. Excellent shipper, tough rind. Flesh bright red, crisp and sweet. Seed large mottled brownish black.	95
Harris' Earliest (Coles Early). Fruits broad oval, color alternate dark and light green stripes. Weight up to 20 lbs. Flesh bright red of good quality. One of the best early varieties, suitable for sections having a short growing season. Seed medium size black.	75-80
Ice Box (Bowling Ball). Round, about 6 inches in diameter, color dark green with faint striping, thin shell, ripens quickly, hardy. Flesh red, very sugary, excellent flavor. Seed black.	70
Kleckley's Sweet (Monte Cristo). Fruits long cylindrical with rounded ends, 20 by 12 inches, color dark bluish green, weight 30 to 35 pounds. Flesh bright scarlet, extremely sweet. Principally useful for local markets. Seed creamy white with traces of brown.	85
Klondike Black Seed. Fruits oblong, tapered slightly at blossom end, 14 by 10 inches. Color dark green, very thin rind, splendid local shipping variety. Weight 25 pounds. Particularly adapted to the Pacific Coast. Flesh brilliant red, crisp and sweet. Seed small black.	85
Klondike Brown Seed. Fruits oblong, blocky, a little larger than the black seeded variety. 16 by 10 inches in size. Color dark green, very thin rind. Flesh very dark pink of fine quality, crisp and sweet. Weight 25 pounds. Largely a Pacific Coast variety, good for local shipping. Seed small brown with black tip.	85



Watermelon, Florida Giant

WATERMELON, Continued



Watermelon, Klondike Wilt Resistant No. 7

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Klondike Peacock. Very similar to Klondike Black Seeded in size and shape, but rind is tougher and sometimes slightly furrowed. Stands long distance shipping very well. Weight about 25 pounds. Skin dark green. Flesh bright deep red, good quality. Does very well on the Pacific Coast. Seed small, nearly black.

85

Klondike Striped R3-Wilt Resistant Blue Ribbon. Fruit thick, oblong shape, about same size and weight as Klondike Black Seed. Color of rind irregular dark green stripes on light green base. Flesh deep red, sweet and crisp. Suitable for home gardens and local markets, particularly useful for Pacific Coast growers. Seed small, mixed black and white.

85

Klondike R-7 (Wilt-resistant). A green Klondike developed at Davis College of Agriculture. Very resistant to fusarium wilt. Fruit oblong, slightly tapering to the blossom end. Rind is dark green, thin but tough. Flesh bright deep red and of excellent flavor. Weight 25 pounds. Seed small, color varies from black to tan.

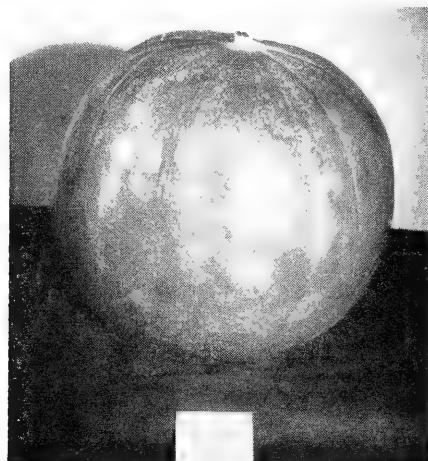
80-85

Klondike, Baby Klondike. This is a new small round ice-box type of Watermelon, a result of crossing Klondike R-7 and Baby Delight. Color of rind is green and the flesh is red and of good to excellent quality. Shape is almost a perfect globe and average weight is 10 lbs. It is resistant to fusarium wilt. Seed color tan.

80

New Hampshire Midget: An extremely early small "Ice Box" type, with small vigorous vines. The rind is thin, brittle, medium in diameter, weighing about 5 pounds. Flesh is medium red to strawberry, with a good flavor but rather fibrous and many seeds, which are black. Not a good shipper.

80

WATERMELON, Continued*Watermelon, New Hampshire Midget*

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Stone Mountain. Fruits broad oval in shape, 17 by 14 inches with blocky ends. Rind is tough, dark green in color with indistinct veining. Flesh bright scarlet, crisp and sweet, weight 35 pounds, a splendid shipper. Seed white with brown and black tip.

85

Sweetheart. Fruits nearly round, large, about 15 by 12 inches. Skin is light green color with fine and delicate veining. Flesh bright red, crisp and sweet. A good keeper and shipper, weight 25 pounds. Seed black.

85-90

Tom Watson. Fruits long, cylindrical, 22 by 12 inches, rind thin but tough, dark green with considerable very dark green veining. Flesh bright deep red, sweet and crisp. Perhaps the best known and most widely grown shipping variety. Weight 35 to 40 pounds. Seed large brown.

92

Winter King and Queen. Fruits almost round, 9½ by 9 inches. Color pale to yellowish green with faint stripes. Flesh is bright red and sweet as honey. Weight up to 14 pounds. If properly stored will keep for several weeks. Seed small brownish black to black.

85

Wondermelon (Improved Kleckley's Sweet). Fruits long, cylindrical, 24 by 12 inches, rind is tough, dark green with length-wise creases. Flesh brilliant red, fine texture, sweet delicate flavor, weight 30 to 40 pounds. A splendid market variety. Seed large white.

85

MUSTARD
(*Brassica Juncea*)

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Chinese Broad Leaf or Elephants Ear. Medium large plant, having a spread or diameter of 18 to 24 inches. Leaves large, broad oval, a little crumpled and scalloped edges. Bright medium green color, fairly tender, mild flavor.

45

Florida Broadleaf. Fairly large, upright growing plant but has a spread of 16 to 22 inches. Leaves are large oval and nearly smooth, margin is toothed but not frilled. Color deep green, having flat midribs of whitish green, easy to prepare.

50

Fordhook Fancy. Large upright growing plant, with spread of 15 to 18 inches. Leaves are deeply curled and fringed and curved like ostrich plumes. Medium dark green in color, mild flavor, equally good for greens or salads, slow to bolt.

50

Large Smooth Leaf. Large vigorous plant. Leaves large, broad oval, plain except for a toothed edge. Deep green color, mild flavor, easy to prepare.

50

Southern Giant Curled, Long Standing. Plant very large, semi-erect, having a spread of 18 to 24 inches, very hardy and the most popular for greens. Leaves are large and wide, crumpled and with edges curled and ruffled, bright green in color. Very slow to bolt, mild and pleasant flavor.

56

Tender Green or Mustard Spinach. A quick growing variety especially suited to the South. Plant is semi-erect having a spread of 16 to 22 inches. Leaves are oblong, thick and smooth, dark glossy green with paler midribs, slow to bolt and is resistant to both heat and drought. Has a distinct flavor, combining those of spinach and mustard.

40

Black or Brown. Like White Mustard, this does not make a large plant, but because of its pungent flavor is often used in its young state to flavor salads. Usually grown for seed, which is ground and made into table mustard.

OKRA or GUMBO
(*Hibiscus esculentus*)

Clemson Spineless. Plant 4-4½ feet, moderate foliage, very prolific. Pods 6-8 inches long, moderately ridged, spineless. Fine quality, rich green in color.

55

Dwarf Long Pod Green. Plant 2½-3 feet. Sturdy, well-branched, productive. Ridged pods 7 inches in length, slender and of excellent quality, dark green.

52

Emerald: Plant 4 to 5 feet tall, uniform, very vigorous, and productive. Pods 7 to 8 inches long, round spineless and have a fine, dark green color which is retained when frozen or canned. The stems are tender, and may be snapped off rather than cut.

58

OKRA OR GUMBO, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Green Velvet Spineless. Plant 5 feet, uniform, very vigorous and heavy yielder. Pods 8 inches long, slender, straight and smooth. Color is light green, which is retained when processed, very tender.	58
Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod (Long Green). Plant 4-5 feet tall, heavy foliage, productive. Pods 7-8 inches long, 1½ inches broad at base, slender, heavily ribbed. Spined, fleshy and tender. Color dark green.	60
White Velvet. Plant 3-3½ feet tall, well foliated, prolific. Pods 6-7 inches long, smooth. Creamy white color, fleshy tender and very good quality.	58

ONION (*Allium cepa*)

F₁ Hybrid Onions

Abundance: As the name indicates this hybrid is a very heavy producer. It is adapted to the same region as Early Yellow Globe but will out yield it considerably. It will mature at about the same time as Early Yellow Globe and will store about the same. Abundance fits well into a production program where a portion of the crop is to be sold directly from the field or is to be stored until mid winter. It is not designed for late storage. It is a high globe and the scales are light yellow in color. The flesh is fairly firm at harvest but softens with prolonged storage.

Aristocrat: This is a very refined hybrid. It yields more than Brigham Yellow Globe and is adapted to about the same region and will mature at about the same time. It is a high globe in shape, has hard flesh making it ideally adapted for mechanical harvesting. The light yellow scales adhere well throughout a long storage period.



Hybrid Onion, Abundance

ONION HYBRIDS, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Bonanza: A high-yielding hybrid adapted to about the same region as Brigham Yellow Globe and matures at about the same time. It is a high globe in shape, with firm flesh and yellow scales that adhere well throughout a long storage period.

Bountiful: This hybrid has been developed for use mainly as a transplant crop. Seedlings can be grown in the South and shipped North in the spring and seed can be planted early with proper protection and then transplanted to the open when freezing weather is over. This is a high-yielding globe-shape variety for the home gardener and the market gardener. It is very mild in flavor, especially desirable as a salad onion. The hybrid does not tend to grow seed-stems prematurely. The plants form very large wellshaped attractive bulbs.

Champion: A high-yielding hybrid adapted to about the same region as Early Yellow Globe and matures at about the same time. It is a high globe in shape, with fairly firm flesh and dark yellow scales. In storage quality it is similar to Early Yellow Globe.

Contender: A high-yielding hybrid adapted to about the same region as Early Yellow Globe. Contender is a high globe in shape, with light yellow scales that are fairly retentive. The flesh is fairly firm when well matured but becomes rather soft if held in storage too long. The chief advantage of Contender when compared with Early Yellow Globe is its increased yield and greater uniformity.

Crystal Hybrid: This fine quality deep bermuda shaped onion is well adapted wherever Crystal Wax or L-690 is grown. It is exceptionally uniform in size and shape, and is a vigorous grower. The flesh is clear white and sweet and not quite as pungent as Crystal Wax. The scales are tight, it has a small, trim neck, and seldom splits. It yields heavily in areas infected with pink-root, to which it shows strong resistance. A good shipper for early market.

80-85



Onion Crystal Hybrid



Onion Hybrid, Fiesta

ONION HYBRIDS, Continued

Early Harvest: This is an extra early maturing hybrid developed for the North designed to replace to some extent the onion crop now grown from dry sets. When seed of Early Harvest and dry sets of the common dry-set varieties are planted at the same time they mature at approximately the same time. Early Harvest must be planted early in order to make maximum growth while the atmospheric and soil conditions are cool. Growth of the hybrid is especially rapid in the early stages. Early Harvest also produces excellent yields in the Sweet Spanish district of the West. It matures about a month before Sweet Spanish and because of its small refined neck cures rapidly even when harvested rather immature. The bulb is globe in shape and the covering dry scales are light straw color and few in number.

Elite: This is probably the heaviest yielding of the long-day, long-storage type hybrids. It has rather wide adaptation and does well throughout the North where storage-type onions are produced. The bulb is high-globe in shape, the flesh is fairly firm and the yellow scales adhere well throughout a long storage period. Its attractiveness improves in storage. We expect this hybrid to be around for a long time.

Encore: This hybrid is a fairly high yielder and is very uniform and attractive. It is adapted to about the same region as Early Yellow Globe. It is a high globe in shape. The flesh is firm at harvest but softens somewhat with prolonged storage. It should be used for limited storage only. The scales are dark yellow, the bulbs are very uniform.

Epoch: Well adapted to northern growing, this heavy yielding hybrid is a high globe, hard, white fleshed onion with dark yellow scales that adhere well over a long storage period. It is well suited to mechanical harvesting and makes a most attractive pack. This is one of the outstanding hybrids.

ONION HYBRIDS, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Fiesta: This Sweet Spanish type hybrid is especially adapted to eastern Oregon and southwest Idaho, and will out-yield Spanish varieties wherever they are grown. It is an elongated globe, very uniform in size and shape, and is a bright straw color. This is a better storage onion than Yellow Sweet Spanish, it is more resistant to purple blotch, and has a small, refined neck. It is less subject to infection with the neck rot organisms than the heavy necked varieties.

Granex: Developed and released jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, under guidance and supervision of Dr. Henry A. Jones and Dr. Bruce A. Perry, this is an early yellow hybrid with an outstanding performance for yields of fine bulbs of uniform size and shape, handsome color and flavor. Combining the good features of its parents—Bermuda Excell 986 and Grano 951—it is a semi-globe, slightly flattened at top. Faintly pungent, it has the sweetness of the Grano, but is a far better keeper, resisting with its tighter scales the attacks of fungi after harvest. Widely adapted wherever bermuda types are grown. Leaves are very hardy and vigorous as becomes hybrids.

85

Pioneer: This is a long day storage type hybrid, globe shaped, with very firm flesh and dark yellow scales that adhere tenaciously throughout a long storage period. Pioneer will outyield Australian Brown and Mountain Danvers by 25%, and will store for a longer period than either. It is well suited to mechanical harvesting and bulk storage. Well adapted to Colorado and Northern California growing, or wherever Australian Brown or Mountain Danvers are produced. It is probably one of the most attractive hybrid introductions to date.

Surprise: This is a high-yielding hybrid adapted to about the same region as Brigham Yellow Globe. It is a high-globe in shape with firm flesh and dark yellow scales that adhere well throughout a long storage period. It stores about like Brigham Yellow Globe but improves in attractiveness in storage. Well suited to mechanical harvesting and handling. Proven outstanding in Wisconsin, northwest Oregon and Washington.

Early Shipping, Non-Storage Varieties

California Early Red: Early, semi-flat shape, good non-bolting type. Skin color medium deep red. Flesh firm, mild and of good quality. Chiefly used on the Pacific Coast where it is more often sown in the fall, seedlings are transplanted to obtain early crop in spring.

120

California Early Yellow: Very similar, except in color, to California Early Red. Perhaps a little more globular. Skin color yellow.

120

Crystal White Wax: A silver-skinned Bermuda. Early, flat onion. Skin color clear glistening white. Flesh sweet and mild. Used in the Southwestern States for an early shipper. Sometimes used as a pickler.

95

ONION, Early Shipping, Non-Storing, Continued

Onion, Eclipse - L303

Eclipse—L303: Developed and released jointly in 1954 by the U.S.D.A., Beltsville, Md., and the Texas A.E.S., under the guidance and supervision of Drs. Henry A. Jones and Bruce a Perry, this is an early white Crystal Wax type, highly resistant to pink-root, less subject to bolting and splitting than previous Government introductions of this type. The bulb is mild flavored and a very attractive deep flat with well filled neck and base. Excellent for short day winter growing for spring shipment as a fresh onion, it has done extremely well in Southern Texas and simliar regions. Heavy yielder. Very difficult to bolt even under severest winter checks.

90

Imperial 48 Flat White: We introduced this fine early onion in 1948, since that time the demand for it has grown steadily. Ten days earlier than Excell 986, it is a slow-bolting, clear flat white, with a high sheen, three to four inches in diameter, and ships well.

75

Imperial 48 White (Deep): This fine selection out of Imperial 48 Extra Early Flat White gives a fine deep white extra early bermuda type onion that is slow to bolt, has few splits, and is very vigorous in growth. A good yielder, this onion is one of the best for early spring market. It does well wherever Crystal White Wax is planted.

75

Laredo (L-690): Introduced by Dr. Henry A. Jones of the United States Department of Agriculture. Seed released to the trade in 1949. It is of the Crystal Wax type, clear white, high sheen, deeper than the Standard Crystal Wax, and a few days later than Excel 986. Runs uniform in size, from 2½ to 3½ inches. We believe that it will eventually replace the Standard Crystal Wax.

88

L-36 Yellow: Developed and released jointly by the U.S.D.A., Beltsville, Md., and the Texas A.E.S. under direction of Drs. Henry A. Jones and Bruce A. Perry, this is an extra early yellow bermuda type that does exceptionally well wherever Excel 986 is grown. Highly pink-root resistant, it has the burmuda shape but holds its scales closely when cured. Light yellow in color, very uniform in growth and maturity, it has firm sweet flesh. The necks are thin, seldom splits, and is excellent for winter growing and early spring market in the South. Does not make size in northern plantings.

75

ONION, Early Shipping, Non-Storing, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Early Crystal 281: Developed by the U.S.D.A. and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. It is the earliest of the Crystal Wax type onions maturing about 10 days earlier than Eclipse. It is adapted to the onion growing districts of the South especially southern Texas. Splitting, doubling and bolting have largely been eliminated and very few culls are produced. It yields slightly less than Eclipse, the bulbs are medium size, deep flat with great uniformity and very attractive. Resistant to pink root. Slightly more pungent than L-365 or Eclipse but very crisp and an excellent onion.

82

L-365: Developed and released jointly by the U.S.D.A. and Texas A.E.S., under supervision of Drs. Henry A. Jones and Bruce A. Perry, the new white onion is a bermuda crystal wax type in color and shape, but with the strongest resistance to pink root yet found in this type. The plant is vigorous with a heavy root system. It has consistently outyielded L-690, when planted in the Texas and Southern California winter growing areas. A little prone to bolt and split if planted too early, mild flavored and attractive.

100

Lord Howe Island (Red Shipper): Good size, deep flat shape, slow bolting, similar to the Bermuda types. Skin color very deep red, flesh white and sweet flavored. Splendid as early shipping variety. Adapted for use on the Pacific Coast.

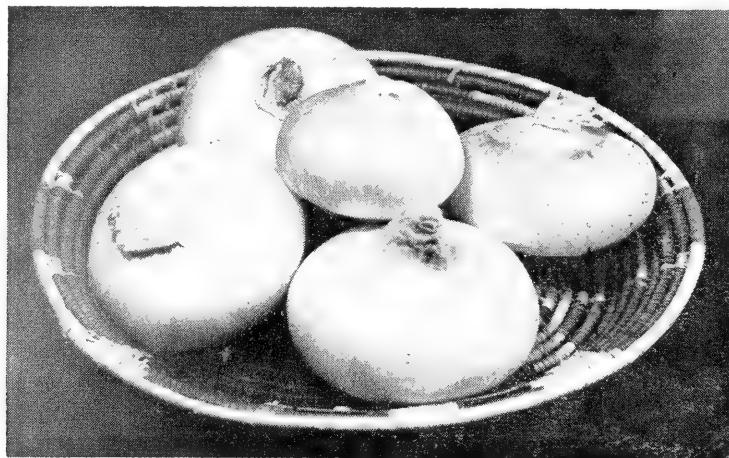
95

Mammoth Silver King: Large deep flat onion. Skin color glistening silver white. Flesh white, a little coarse, but very tender and sweet. The largest growing of the early shipping white varieties.

95

Red Italian (Torpedo or Bottle): Bulbs very large, long pointed at top and bottom. Skin color pale red. Flesh soft and very mild in flavor. In California this is sown in the fall and transplanted for early crop in the spring.

120



Onion, Yellow Bermuda Excel (A. S. 986)

ONION, Early Shipping, Non-Storing, Continued

	<i>Days to Maturity from Seed</i>
Red Bermuda: Medium size, flat and early. Skin color orange pink. Flesh creamy yellow, very sweet and mild. Used as an early shipping variety.	92
Yellow Bermuda: Early, flat with small tops. Skin color light straw yellow. Flesh white and very mild. Used in large quantities, particularly in Texas, as an early shipper.	95
Yellow Bermuda Excel (U. S. 986): Much earlier than the regular strain of Yellow Bermuda. It is deep flat shape, large bulbs, but small top. Skin color yellow, flesh white and mild. Is resistant to bolting and in every way a great advance in the Bermuda class.	83

Shipping—Medium Storage

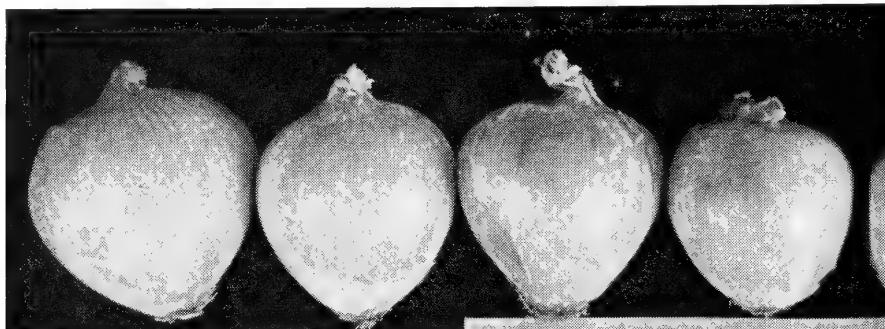
Ailsa Craig: Large, oblong globe, medium early main crop. Skin color light yellow, slightly tinged with bronze. Flesh fairly solid, sweet and tender. Very popular in Great Britain where it is often grown as a large exhibition variety.	105
Crystal Grano or White Babosa: Form is rather top-shaped, more globular than the Yellow Grano, will develop into a large Onion. Skin color pure white, flesh firm and mild flavored. Splendid as an early shipping sort. Adapted to the Pacific Coast, Texas and the Southwestern States generally.	90-95
Yellow Grano or Yellow Babosa: Definitely top-shaped, medium size, early market sort, not a long-keeping variety. Skin color light yellow, flesh firm and mild flavored. Adapted for fall planting in Texas and the Pacific Southwest. Highly recommended as an early market sort.	90



R. K. Wagoner in Seed Field
of Onion, Yellow Grano 502

Yellow Grano 502: This recent introduction by Dr. Henry A. Jones, U.S.D.A. and Dr. Bruce A. Perry, Winter Garden Substation, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, has proven itself wherever a winter-grown, short-day, early maturing, yellow Grano is planted. The plants are vigorous in growth, slow to bolt, have small, neat necks, and ripen uniformly. Color is light yellow, with thin smooth scales. Top-shaped, wide at shoulders, tapering toward roots. Flesh is sweet, juicy, and not too pungent. Not for storage.

85



Onion, Yellow Grano 502

ONION, Shipping, Med. Storage, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Texas Early Grano: A yellow Grano, a selection made for greater uniformity in earliness, size and maturity. Particularly adapted for use in Texas and Pacific Southwest.	88
Prizetaker (Denia): A large yellow globe, largely grown for shipping. Skin color light yellow, skin is of a thin texture. Flesh is white, a little coarse but very sweet and tender.	108
Stockton Yellow Globe: Intermediate between the medium storage and the long storage Onions, but is best classed as a medium storage only. Deep globe in shape, mild and pleasant flavor, fairly firm flesh, with skin color a medium yellow.	110
Extra Early White Spanish: Developed by ourselves to fill the need for an early White Spanish type, this onion matures three weeks or more earlier than White Valencia Spanish, has small necks and is high in solids making it suitable for dehydration. With firm flesh, smooth skin, it is a good shipper. Bolts more easily than Utah White Spanish.	85-90
White Sweet Spanish (Valencia): A large white globe, excellent for fall shipping. Skin color is pure glistening white. Leaves are grey-green, and when grown for bunching produces long, attractive white shanks. Fair storage.	105
White Sweet Spanish Jumbo: A large selection of White Sweet Spanish Utah. Due to its large size, it does not keep too well.	115-120
White Sweet Spanish, Utah Strain: Maturing about ten days later than White Valencia the leaves are brighter green, bulbs are a little larger, globular in shape, these store fairly well. Flesh is firm and sweet.	115
Extra Early Yellow Spanish: Our own introduction, it matures along with extra early White Spanish above. Bulbs are medium brown, very sweet and has a tough outer skin. Lower in solids than the White above.	85-90

ONION, Shipping, Med. Storage, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Yellow Sweet Spanish Valencia: Large globe shaped, with skin color bright yellow, flesh creamy white, juicy, sweet and slightly pungent. Necks small, matures evenly. Fairly good storage.

115

Yellow Sweet Spanish Utah Strain: Large almost true globe shape. Narrow neck. Flesh firm, but quite juicy and sweet. Skin color amber yellow. Has better keeping quality than the regular strain, resistant to thrip. Good for fall shipments.

112

Yellow Sweet Spanish Imperial 49: A new, early strain of our own introduction, having the same fine qualities as Utah strain, but develops 10 days earlier as grown in the Imperial Valley. It is very uniform in shape and time of development; grows as large as the Utah strain, has a deeper brown color and does not skin so freely.

100

Yellow Sweet Spanish Colorado No. 6: Similar to Utah Yellow Sweet Spanish in many respects. Produces very heavy tonnage, large percentage of U. S. No. 1, stores well, much liked by growers and shippers.

114

Yellow Sweet Spanish Riverside: An ideal strain for the South. Grows to a very large size. Skin color bright yellow. Flesh white, sweet and juicy, small neck, fair keeper.

110



One of Our Fields of Yellow Sweet Spanish Grown for Seed

Onion, Excellent Storage, Dehydration

Australian Brown: Flattened globe shape, longest keeping sort. Skin color deep chestnut brown. Flesh yellowish white. Has a pungent flavor, very useful market variety. Also used for sets. Has a dark appearance when cooked.

100

Brigham Yellow Globe: Deep globe shape with rounded bottom. Solid and good keeper. Skin color deep orange yellow. Flesh white and crisp. Very useful market variety.

110

Creole Red: Used principally in the South. A medium size, flattened globe shape, very solid and an excellent keeper. Skin color is reddish. Flesh is fine grained and very pungent, slightly pinkish in color.

115

ONION, Excellent Storage, Continued	Days to Maturity from Seed
Red Creole C-5: Very similar to standard Red Creole, but with a little deeper red color.	115
Creole White (White Wonder): Used principally in the South. Medium size, flattened globe shape, solid and an excellent keeper. Skin color near white. Flesh near white to white, even more pungent than the red variety. Best for dehydration.	115
Early Yellow Globe: Good sized globe shape and a good shipper. Skin color rich golden yellow. Flesh fairly solid. Ripens down well although early in developing. Can be shipped long distances safely.	98
Early White Globe: Flattened globe or apple shape. Good shipper. Diameter 3 inches, deep 2½ inches. Skin clear white. Although early in maturing is much more solid than Crystal Wax or Early White Grano.	100
Ebenezer (Japanese): Medium size, deep flat shape. Splendid keeper. Skin color pure deep yellow, flesh white, very firm and solid. One of the best varieties for yellow sets.	100
Ebenezer White: Flat shape, excellent keeper. Pure white skin and flesh. Makes excellent sets.	100
Golden Globe (Golden Marvel): Oblong globe shape, or bottle neck. Skin color rich golden yellow. Flesh firm and solid. Can be used for growing globe-shaped sets and is equally good for market or storage.	110
Mountain Danvers Yellow Globe: Slightly flattened globe shape. Skin color deep yellow, turning brown. Flesh solid, creamy white, mild. A good storage and shipping Onion. Develops well in northern climates.	108
Ohio Yellow Globe: Good globe shape, a little flat at the base. Skin color pure deep yellow. Flesh firm and solid, excellent shipper and keeper.	112
Red Wethersfield: Deep flat shape, splendid keeper, skin color deep purplish red. Flesh white tinged with pink, strong flavor. Much used for red sets.	100
Southport Red Globe: Perfect globe shape, the best of the red Onions and a wonderful keeper. Skin color rich burgundy red. Flesh very solid, white tinged with pink, very strong flavor.	110
Southport White Globe: Almost a perfect globe shape, succeeds well in all northern parts, skin clear white, thin. Flesh waxy white, solid and mild flavor. A good keeper, not quite so good for storage as the colored Southport Globes.	110
Southport Yellow Globe: A deep globe shape Onion, very productive and a good keeper, rather strong flavor. Skin clear deep orange-yellow. Flesh slightly tinged yellow, firm and crisp. Good shipping Onion.	115

ONION, Excellent Storage, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

White Portugal (American Silver Skin): Fairly deep flat Onion. Pure white, flesh firm, solid and fairly pungent. Splendid keeper. In general use for white sets and as a mature Onion for market purposes. Also used for pickling and, in a young state, for bunching. A real all-purpose Onion.

100

Yellow Globe Danvers: Medium size globe shaped. Skin color dark yellow. Flesh firm and solid, tinged yellow, fairly strong flavor. Fine for shipping and storage. Well known garden variety.

105

Onion, Bunching and Pickling Varieties

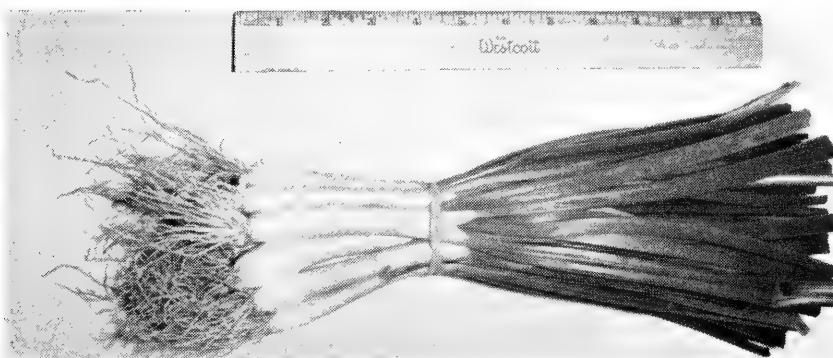
Beltsville Bunching: Developed by Dr. Henry A. Jones, U.S.D.A. at Beltsville, Maryland, this white skinned, perennial bunching onion shows considerable resistance to pink-root and is almost immune to Yellow Dwarf. It is vigorous in growth, has grey-green round leaves that grow taller than Nebuka or Welch Bunching. Basal multiplying, into many shoots, it is ideal for seeding in summer for scallions as it is quite resistant to heat and does not tip burn. The variety is exceptionally adapted to production of long, white shank, green onions or scallions without bulbs. At the end of its growing season a slight bulb forms. Mild in flavor.

Crystal White Wax: (See above). Sometimes used as a pickle variety.

95

Improved Green Bunching (Lisbon Strain) (*Allium cepa*): While generally used as a bunching Onion, this is a true Onion, silver skinned, the shoots are usually $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick when used as a spring Onion. Will develop at maturity a large bulb, deep flattish globe in shape with rather a thick neck, quite pungent.

Long White Shank Green Bunching (Dessert's) (*Allium cepa*): Selected from a fine line of white Spanish onions, when used as a bunching onion it has the longest, whitest shanks and the darkest green leaves of any true onion. The leaves keep their upright growth until the roots are large enough for bunching, seldom breaking over. Very crisp, mild and sweet.



Onion, Improved Green Bunching, Lisbon Type

ONION, Bunching and Pickling, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Evergreen White Bunching (Nebuka) (*Allium fistulosum*): Produces 4-9 shoots in a cluster. The shoots are white for the first six inches and from $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. Hardy, long-standing and of a mild flavor. An excellent bunching variety.

White Welsh Bunching (*Allium fistulosum*): Produces several shoots on the one plant, does not produce a bulb. Shoots are broader than the Nebuka and a little more pungent.

White Colonial: Can be best described as an early form of White Sweet Spanish type. Also makes a delicious white bunching Onion of a pleasant flavor.

100

White Pearl (Barletta): The smallest of the white pickling Onions. Clear shining white and pleasant mild flavor.

90

White Queen: A little larger and flatter than Barletta. One of the best of the small white pickling Onions, silver white skin and clear white flesh. Mild.

95

White Portugal: (See above). Often used both for bunching and pickling. Firmer flesh and more pungent flavor than Queen or Barletta and very good where a larger pickling Onion is desired.

PARSLEY **(*Petroselinum hortense*)**

Double Curled: Foliage rather coarsely cut, of handsome appearance, particularly adapted for frost resistance. Dark green.

70

Evergreen: Strong growing, large dense foliage, dark green. Foliage is coarsely cut and closely curled. Frost-resistant. Very uniform, useful for home and market.

70

Extra Triple Curled or Moss Curled: Fairly tall, not quite so dark a green as Paramount, very finely cut and coarsely curled, resembles tufts of moss. Useful for garnishing and flavoring. Plant very decorative in the garden, very productive.

75

Paramount: Wonderfully uniform plant, large and about 1 ft. tall. Is triple curled, exceptionally fine dark green. Stout stems make it useful for bunching.

85

Plain or Single: Leaves are dark green, deeply cut but not curled. A somewhat pleasing flavor, especially adapted for flavoring and seasoning.

72

Hamburg Turnip-rooted Long (P. Hortense var. *radicosum*): Roots are like a small slender Parsnip, a little rooty, 8 to 10 inches long. Can be stored for winter use, delicate Parsley flavor. Used for flavoring soups and is a very acceptable vegetable when served alone.

90

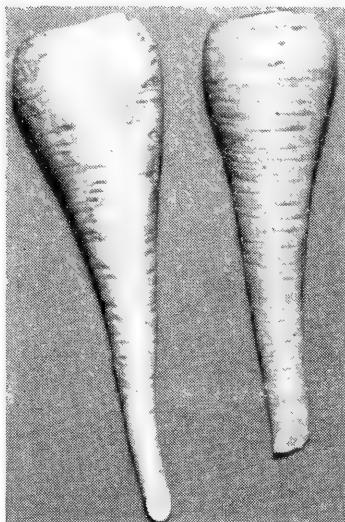
Hamburg Turnip-rooted Short: Root is both shorter and thicker than the Long, otherwise similar.

90

PARSNIP(P*astinaca sativa*)Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Harris' Model: Rather whitish skin, clean and refined in appearance, about 12 inches long. Very tender and has an appetizing flavor.

130

Parsnip, Hollow Crown
Thick Shoulder**Hollow Crown, Thick Shoulder:**

A large root 12 to 15 inches long and 3 inches wide at the shoulder. Heavy yielder, good sugary flavor after being frozen.

130

Short Thick: An early variety, root about 6 inches long with a big shoulder about 3 inches broad. Does well on shallow soils, excellent flavor.

100

All America: A medium early variety, clean whitish skin, 10 to 12 inches long, large root with small core, very desirable sort.

110

PEPPER(C*apsicum frutescens*)Days to
Maturity
from Plant:**Hot Varieties**

Anaheim Chili: Plant about 2 feet high, fruits long and narrow, 6 to 8 inches long by 1½ inch at shoulder, tapering to a point. Only mildly pungent. Color deep green changing to bright scarlet. Used on a large scale commercially for both drying and canning.

80

Cayenne Long Red Narrow: Plant 2 to 2½ feet tall, fruits about 6 inches long with ½ inch diameter, tapering to a point. very hot or pungent. Color deep green changing to bright red. Used extensively for canning, drying and pickling.

70

Cayenne Long Red Thick: Plant 2 to 2½ feet tall, leaves are longer and the plant more open than the Cayenne narrow. Fruits are 6 to 8 inches long and 1 to 1½ inches in diameter at shoulder, tapering to a point. Thicker flesh than the narrow Cayenne and not quite so hot.

74

Chili, Red: Plant 18 inches tall and bushy. Fruits borne upright and are 1¾ inches to 2 inches long and about ¾ of an inch in diameter. Color waxy pale green, changing to deep red, extremely pungent. Much used in sauces and for pickling and drying.

85

PEPPER, Hot Varieties, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

Chili Jalapeno (Green Pickle): Plant from 1½ to 2½ feet tall with distinct under-the-leaf and stem downiness or fine white fuzz. Fruit is rather irregular in size varying from ¾ to 1½ inches in diameter at stem end and from 1½ to 3 inches in length; dark green and extremely pungent, thick meated, small cavities almost filled with seed. Very prolific, often yielding 10 to 15 tons per acre. Used principally for pickling, but is very popular as a fresh vegetable in Mexican markets.

75-80

Chili Pasia (Chili Ancho or Mexican Chili): Plant about 2 feet high, very prolific, fruits will run from 2 to 3 inches in width at the stem end and from 4 to 5 inches long, tapering to a point. Color in the early stages varies from a deep green to a purplish black, becoming a brilliant red at maturity. Grown on a large scale in California and Mexico. A good crop of fruit may be 10 tons per acre which, dehydrated would equal two tons to be ground into Chili Powder; this is practically its only use.

75-80

Floral Gem: Heavily productive, fruit 1½-2 inches long and about 1 inch thick at shoulder. Conical in shape, color waxy green turning to deep scarlet. Used largely in the Southwest by canners and pickle packers.

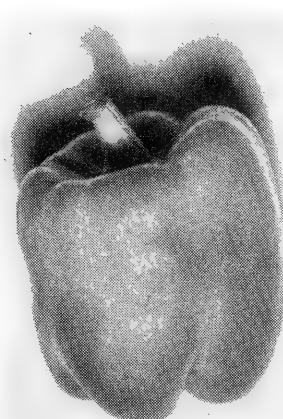
75

Fresno Chili: This green hot variety shows strong resistance to tobacco mosaic. The fruits are borne upright, 1¼ inch at the shoulder and 2 inches long, conical in shape. An attractive dark, glossy green when picked for fresh market and pickling. They are bright red when fully ripe and very hot. Plant is 1½ feet tall.

80

Hamilton Market: An early, rather dwarf type hot pepper, with upright plants 15 to 20 inches in height, and vigorous in growth. Fruit is pungent, 3 to 4 inches long, and 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, and bright red when mature. On account of its early maturity it is well adapted for Northern growing.

60-65



Pepper, California Wonder

Hungarian Yellow Wax, Hot: Plant dwarf and bushy, 14-16 inches tall. Very prolific. Fruit 5½-6 inches long and 2 inches thick at shoulder, tapering. Flesh firm and pungent. Color waxy yellow turning to bright red at maturity.

65

Pepper, Sweet Varieties

Bell or Bull Nose: Plant 2-2½ feet high. Medium size, square fruit, 4 inches long and 3 inches in diameter. Mild flavor but ribs are pungent. Color dark green turning scarlet.

56

PEPPER, Sweet Varieties, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

California Wonder: Plant 2-2½ feet high. Fruit large, mostly four-lobed, 4½ inches long by 3½-4 inches in diameter, very productive over a long season. Very smooth deep green, becoming bright scarlet. Flesh thick and solid, particularly sweet flavor. One of the finest of all the Sweet Peppers.	74
Chinese Giant: Plant about 2 feet high. Fruit large and square, 5 inches long by 4½ inches in diameter. Inclined to be a little crumpled, especially at the blossom end. An old favorite, very sweet, crisp and tender. Bright green changing to scarlet at full maturity.	80
Florida Giant: Plant about 2½ feet tall, very vigorous, with large protective leaves. Fruit like California Wonder, perhaps a little larger. Special selection, suitable to the South, well-liked in Florida.	75
Harris' Early Giant: Plant 1½-2 feet tall, upright growing and vigorous. Fruit 4½ inches long by 3½ inches in diameter, slightly-tapering, mostly three-lobed. Color deep green turning to deep red. Flesh thick, tender and mild. Early and very productive.	63
Hungarian Yellow Wax, Sweet: Plant bushy, about 16 inches tall, very productive. Similar to Hungarian Wax, Hot, except in its quality of sweetness.	63
Illinois F-5: An introduction by the University of Illinois, this Ruby King type has shown considerable tolerance to tobacco mosaic. Generally a little broader across the shoulder than Ruby King, the color is a fine crimson red, walls are thick, and sets fruit well in hot weather, bearing over an extended period. Very early. Does well in the South.	60
King of the North: Plants about 2 feet tall, vigorous and prolific. Fruit 5 inches long by 3 inches in diameter, 3 and 4-lobed, tapering slightly. Earlier and not quite so large as Ruby King, sweet flavor, color dark green turning to a rich ruby red.	65
Neopolitan: Plant 1½ to 2 feet tall, hardy and vigorous. Fruits are generally 3-lobed, greenish yellow, 2 inches at shoulder and 4 inches long, tapering to top. Rather thin skinned, sweet. Prolific.	60-65
Oakview Wonder: An early and very productive strain of California Wonder. Dwarfer and stockier. Splendid variety for all purposes; home, market garden and shipping.	63
Paprika (Sweet Chili): European variety, very prolific, with bright red fruit of medium size. Sweet with very little pungency.	70
Pimiento (Perfection): Plant about 2½ feet tall, very productive. Fruit heart shaped, about 3 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter at the top end. Flesh thick, very sweet, mild flavor. Color rich green turning to bright crimson. Useful for stuffing and salads and is splendid for canning whole.	72

PEPPER, Sweet Varieties, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

Ruby Giant (See World Beater): Selected from a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King.	73
Ruby King: Plant 2-2½ feet tall, vigorous and productive. Fruit 4½-5 inches long, 3 inches in diameter at top, tapering in shape, usually 3-lobed. Dark green turning to bright deep ruby red at maturity. Flesh medium thick, sweet and mild.	68
Sunnybrook (Sweet Cheese): Plant 2-2½ feet tall. Good yielder and of vigorous growth. Fruit tomato shape, 2 inches deep by 3 inches in diameter. Color deep green, turning to deep red. Flesh is fairly thick and particularly sweet and mild. Mostly used as a home garden variety.	72
Vinedale: Developed at the Vineland Experiment Station, Canada, this 1952 All-American Selection is an ideal sweet pepper for the short Northern growing season. Plant is vigorous, productive, dwarf and very leafy. The medium sized fruit is borne upright, conical, has heavy, thick walls and is sweet and crisp. The bright red color shows early, and is an excellent variety both for market and pickling.	63
World Beater: Plants about 2½ feet tall, sturdy and productive, derived from a cross between Ruby King and Chinese Giant. Fruit is broader than Ruby King, 4½-5 inches long by 3½ inches broad, tapering slightly, but has blocky ends, usually 4-lobed. Color dark green becoming bright dark red (ruby). Good shipper, much used in the South.	73
World Beater No. 13: Developed and introduced by specialists at Rutgers University, this New World Beater is resistant to tobacco mosaic. The thick-walled fruit is born higher from the ground than the regular strain of World Beater, and it is a heavy yielder. Excellent for southern winter production.	70-75
Yolo Wonder: With a more compact plant and considerable heavier foliage than California Wonder, the well shaded fruit seldom sunscalds. The crown set is usually heavy. In those areas affected by tobacco mosaic, this resistant variety gives outstanding yields of uniform fruit, large and thick-walled.	75-80



Pepper, Yolo Wonder

PUMPKIN
(*Cucurbita spp.*)

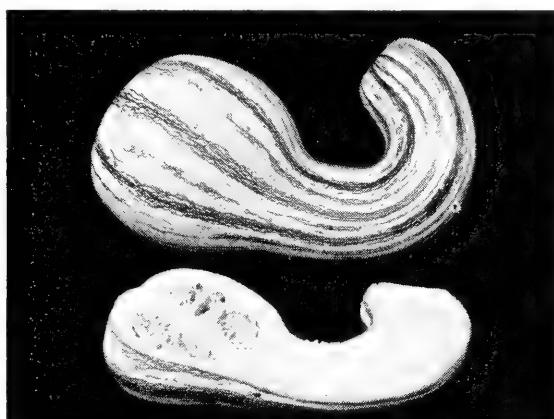
Days to
Maturity
from Seed

California Field (*Cucurbita moschata*): Largely used for stock feeding. Fruit very large, vary somewhat in shape and color. Flesh yellow.

120

Connecticut Field or Large Yellow (*C. pepo*): Sometimes called Big Tom. Standard field variety for feeding to stock and for canning and pies. Fruits are large, 18-20 lbs. and larger, flattish globe shape and a little ribbed. Rich orange-yellow color. Flesh thick, coarse, dry and sweet, deep yellow in color.

118



Pumpkin, Cushaw Green Striped

Cushaw Green Striped (*C. moschata*): Necks generally curved, used largely for stock feed and can be used for canning and pies. Very prolific. Fruit about 20 inches long, smooth skin. Color white with green stripes and veining. Weighs 12 lbs. and up. Flesh thick, solid in neck, not very dry, yellow.

115

Cushaw Golden (*C. moschata*) (Golden Winter Crookneck): Bulbous crookneck shape, used for baking pies and canning. Very prolific, fruits 18-20 inches long, 9 inches in diameter at bulbous end. Color golden yellow. Weighs 12 lbs. and up. Flesh thick, solid, dry and sweet, rich yellow color.

118

Early Cheyenne (*C. pepo*) (Cheyenne Bush): Valuable where space is limited. Very special quality for pies and baking. Fruit is flattened round, about 4 inches deep and 6-7 inches in diameter. Slightly ribbed, color reddish orange, weighs about 2½-3 lbs. Flesh medium thick, deep reddish orange color, fine texture, fairly dry, fine flavor.

90-100

King of the Mammoth (*C. maxima*) (Mammoth Chili, Jumbo): Largely used for stock feed. Can be used for canning, very productive, high-feeding value. Fruit is a very large slightly flattened globe. Is shallow ribbed, diameter 18-20 inches, weighs 60 lbs. and up (sometimes 100 lbs.). Color yellow mottled with orange. Flesh thick, bright yellow, coarse and of good flavor.

120

PUMPKIN, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Small Sugar or Boston Pie (C. pepo) (Early Sugar, New England Pie):

Early and especially good for pies. Small fruit, but equals other varieties in total weight, good keeper, flattish round shape, 6-8 inches deep by 8-9 inches in diameter, distinctly ribbed and deep orange in color. Flesh deep orange, thick, sweet and dry, excellent quality.

115

Sweet Cheese or Kentucky Field (C. moschata): Used for stock feed and canning. A standard variety largely grown in the South. Very productive, large fruit, irregular in shape, but usually a flattened globe shape, 8-10 inches deep by 12-15 inches in diameter. Some are deeper and more globular. Slightly ribbed, weighs 15 lbs. and up. Color of skin creamy buff and flesh is deep salmon yellow, thick and has a good flavor.

120

RADISH**(Raphanus sativus)**

Bi-Color: A round radish, top half bright scarlet and bottom half white, medium size. Tops short.

26

Cavalier: Oblong globe shape, little longer than broad. Color very bright scarlet. Crisp, can be used for forcing as well as outdoors. Suitable for muckland soils. Tops short.

22

Cherry Belle: This AAS Bronze Medal Winner for 1947 has the outstanding quality of keeping firm longer than other varieties. Resembles Early Scarlet Globe in shape but bright cherry red in color. The foliage is distinct, and the tops remain very short, even in warm weather. Excellent for greenhouse forcing and spring and summer plantings.

23

Cincinnati Market: A long radish, 6-7 inches long by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch broad at top, tapering to a point. Flesh white and crisp, color of root deep carmine. Tops medium.

28



Radish, Cherry Belle

Comet: Globe shaped, an early small radish, at its best when $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, but keeps solid for quite a time. Bright scarlet color, similar in color to Scarlet Globe, tops medium to short, a fine early bunching variety.

25

RADISH, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Crimson Giant. A large turnip-shaped radish, will grow to a diameter of 1½ inches, crisp and tender and of a mild flavor. Color bright crimson (or deep scarlet). Flesh white and of excellent quality. Tops medium.

29

Early Scarlet Globe Short Top: Deep globe shape or broad olive. In good marketable condition when about 1¼ inches long. Color rich bright scarlet. Flesh white, mild and crisp. Equally good out-of-door and forcing. Tops short but strong enough to permit bunching.

23

Early Scarlet Globe Medium Top: Globe to deep globe shape. About same size as the short top, but a little more globular. Color intense scarlet, flesh white, very crisp and mild. Suitable for outdoor culture. Medium top, excellent bunching variety.

24

Early Scarlet Turnip: Medium large root, round to flat-round. Good for outdoors and forcing. About 1 inch in diameter. Skin bright red, flesh white, firm and crisp. Medium tops, a standard variety for gardens.

26

Vick's Scarlet Globe: Fairly large root. Deep oval or broad olive, 1¼-1½ inches deep by 5/8-¾ inch in diameter. The original strain, very rich bright scarlet skin, crisp flesh. Medium top, a very desirable radish.

24

French Breakfast: Cylindrical and stump-rooted, about 1½ inches long and 5/8 inch in diameter. Color rich scarlet red for about three-fourths of its length, then white-tipped. Very attractive when bunched and of appetizing flavor. Tops medium to short. A great favorite for forcing and home gardens.

23

Long Scarlet (Short Top): A long, smooth radish, sometimes 6-7 inches long with diameter 5/8-¾ inch. Color good scarlet red, flesh white, mild and tender. A good yielder and deservedly a favorite in the garden and local markets. Tops are relatively short compared with the size and length of roots.

30

Saxa: A fine forcing variety, small and globular, sometimes a little flattened, about 5/8 inch in diameter. Color intense scarlet, very bright, should be used when young. Tops are small, ideal as a forcing variety.

21

Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped: A round to flattish round shape, medium size, 5/8-¾ inch diameter when at its best. The top two-thirds of the root is of a bright scarlet color, the bottom third a clear white. Good flavor and a good keeper. Medium top.

25

Sparkler, White Tipped: Round to deep round in shape, early in maturing but keeps its crispness well. Color of top half is a fine carmine scarlet, having a rosy carmine edge and then a pure white base, almost half and half carmine and white. Very attractive, possibly the finest market radish. Used by home and market gardeners. Medium top.

25

RADISH, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

White Icicle: A handsome long radish that can be used in its early stages and is still good and crisp when 6 inches long and nearly 1 inch in diameter. It can be forced and with its medium short top it can be bunched. Color glistening pure white, mild flavor. An attractive variety for home or market use.

30

Radish, Winter Varieties (Mostly Strong Tops)

Black Spanish Long: Long cylindrical and a little tapering, 8-10 inches long, shoulder diameter of 2-2½ inches. Skin is black, marked with horizontal grooves. Flesh is white, very solid, crisp and pungent. Stores well.

58

Black Spanish Round: Similar in color and quality to long Black Spanish, but is almost globular, 3½-4 inches in diameter. A good keeper.

55

China Rose Winter (Scarlet China): Long cylindrical root, about 6-7 inches long, 2 inches broad at shoulder, and broadens out to a flat stumpy base about 2½ inches broad. Color of skin a bright deep rose. Flesh is white, solid, crisp and pleasantly pungent. Stores well.

52

Celestial or China Winter White (California Mammoth White): Roots about 8 inches long, diameter up to 3 inches at full maturity. Square shoulder and blunt ends and a little larger diameter at the center. White skin; flesh white, solid, crisp and pungent. Tops large and coarse.

58

Radish, Summer Varieties

White Strasburg: A large, long or deep oval radish, 5-6 inches long, 1½-2 inches in diameter, carries its breadth for about half its length and then tapers off a little. Skin and flesh creamy white, flesh is very solid and crisp and has somewhat of the pungency of the winter varieties. Tops medium to medium large.

40

RHUBARB (*Rheum rhabonticum*)

Crimson Winter: Produces small stems of an outstanding crimson color, excellent quality and can be used over a long period of time. Very popular in California.

Linnaeus: Produces large, long stalks, greener than Victoria, of good flavor, ready in second year from seed.

Victoria: Vigorous main crop variety. Stalks are crimson shading a little to green inside the stalk. The largest and most productive variety.

SALSIFY
(*Tragopogon perrifolius*)

Days to
Maturity
from Seed

Mammoth Sandwich Island: Root like a small parsnip, dull white in color. Has a very special flavor when cooked which gives it the name of "Vegetable Oyster." (Flowers color violet rose.) 140

SCORZONERA
(*Scorzonera hispanica*)

Spanish (or Black Salsify) Russian Giant: Similar to Salsify in form and use. Skin however is black but flesh is dull white and has same peculiar flavor as the Salsify. (Flowers color yellow.) 150

SORREL

Large Leaved French (Rumex acetosa): Large green, thick, arrow-shaped leaves, mildly acid. Can be used like Spinach.

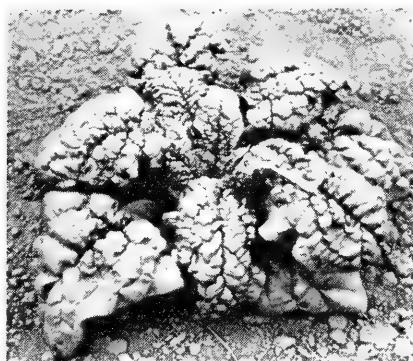
Narrow Leaf (Silver Leaf) (Rumex patiencia): Narrow and more upright than the Large Leaved French, it has a rather curled edge, is bright apple green, and has a bitter flavor.

SPINACH
(*Spinacia oleracea*)

Prickly Seeded Varieties

Dark Green Prickly Seeded: Good yielder, leaves are thick, large, fairly dark green, hardy. 45

Hollandia: More attractive and productive than the regular strain of Prickly Spinach. Leaves are large, thick, arrow-shaped. Vigorous spreading habit, dark green. 43



Spinach, America

Round Seeded Varieties

America: A heat resistant, slow bolting variety, with heavy, dark green, savoyed leaves. Suitable for summer planting, the ovalate, heavily crumpled leaves are close-growing, making a small, compact plant. Late maturing. 54-50

SPINACH, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

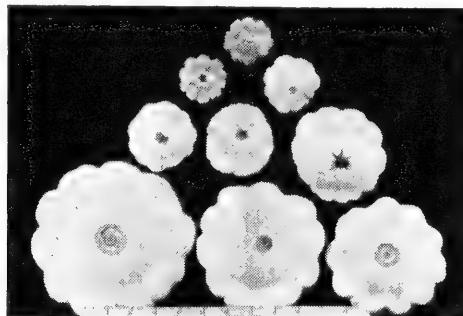
F, Hybrid No. 7 (Blue Mold Resistant): Recently developed by Dr. Henry A. Jones of the U.S.D.A., for the spinach districts of Arkansas and Southern Texas. This fine hybrid may be useful in other areas due to its hybrid vigor and its resistance to blue mold and cucumber mosaic. The plants are upright, well adapted to mechanical harvesting, and the semi-savoyed leaves are glossy and dark green. Developed chiefly as a fall and winter crop, it is suitable for canning, quick-freezing and the fresh market.	40-45
Bloomsdale Reselected, Savoy Leaved, Dark Green: The standard variety, height 10 to 12 inches, spread 12 to 15 inches, leaves are crumpled or blistered, rich deep glossy green.	40
Bloomsdale Long Standing: Little later than regular Bloomsdale. Stands 10 to 14 days longer before bolting, a little darker green and of more compact habit.	45
Bloomsdale Blight Resistant (same as Virginia blight-resistant).	40
Bloomsdale or Virginia Blight Resistant: Useful where mosaic blight occurs, similar to Bloomsdale or Savoy leaved. Sparser growing than Long Standing Bloomsdale, inclined to bolt early, good for fall sowing.	40
Old Dominion Blight Resistant: A cross between Virginia Blight Resistant and King of Denmark. Leaves are dark green and heavily crumpled, long standing and resistant to mosaic, is also resistant to cold, can be used for fall planting.	40
Giant Thick-Leaved or Nobel: The best of the thick-leaved group, enormous yielder, long standing, deep green. Leaves are smooth, large and thick, arrow-shape but rounded tip. Good for canning as well as home gardens and as a market variety.	43
Monstrous Viroflay: Plants erect, very large leaves, dark green, smooth. One of the heaviest yielders.	43
Juliana: Long standing. Plant dense and compact, rather smaller than King of Denmark but extra long standing. Leaves roundish, thick and crumpled. Useful for following the earlier sorts. Travels well for market work.	50
King of Denmark: Leaves large and thick, only slightly crumpled, very dark green. Plant large and spreading, long standing, good for markets and for canning.	48
Viking (Heavy Pack): Leaves are smooth, dark green, very useful for shipping and canning. Leaves are large but stalks are short. Very prolific and fine quality, darker green than Nobel.	45

SPINACH, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

New Zealand Spinach (*Tetragonia expansa*): A distinct plant, valuable in hot, dry climates. Plant of spreading habit, forms a circular mat of small triangular thick leaves, dark green. The young shoots are a delicate vegetable. Seeds are contained in a hard horned case, quite distinct.

55

Perpetual Spinach: (See Chards)

Squash, Bennings Green Tint Bush Scallop

SQUASH, SUMMER (*Cucurbita pepo*.)

Bennings Green-tint Bush Scallop: When fruits are young they are of a green color but become creamy white at maturity. Best when used young, before shell hardens, they develop to a size of $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, weigh up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

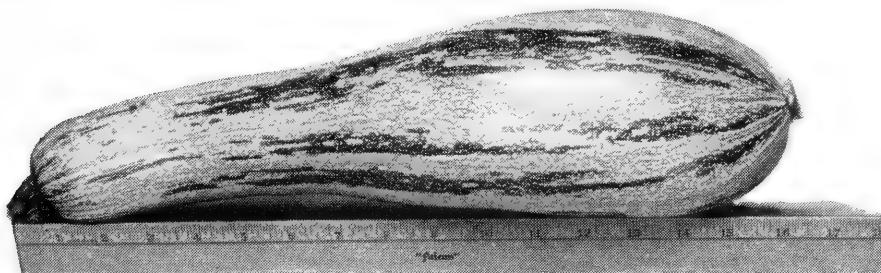
50

White Early Bush Scallop (Patty Pan): A large scalloped squash. Flat round shape with definite scalloping around the edges. $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick when mature. Mostly used when young, the shell becomes very hard at full maturity.

50

Caserta Squash (Bush Type): Developed by Dr. Lawrence C. Curtis. Variety is early and a most abundant yielder. Long cylindrical fruits, 15 to 18 inches in length by $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches wide when it reaches maturity. Very attractive, color is light yellow irregularly striped with green. An improved Green Striped Bush Vegetable Marrow.

45



Squash Caserta

SQUASH, Summer, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Cocozelle (Italian Vegetable Marrow): A bush variety, a most delightful vegetable when used in a young state, usually about 8 inches in length. At maturity they develop into fairly long, smooth fruits, straight, about 18 to 20 inches long by 4 inches in diameter. Color of skin dark green with lighter green stripes. Flesh is a light greenish white.

65

Grey (or Slate) Zucchini (Bush Type): Has long straight, smooth fruits of a mottled green or slaty color. When young the fruit is longer and narrower than the Cocozelle, they are an excellent vegetable when about 1 foot long by 2 inches in diameter. At maturity they develop to a length of 24 inches by 4 inches. Flesh is creamy white and very tender and delicious.

65

Dark Green (or Black) Zucchini (Bush Type): Fruit color rich very dark green, without mottling or striping, of very handsome appearance and attractive for marketing. Quality and use same as grey Zucchini.

65

Early Prolific Straightneck (Bush Type): Fruits straight and smooth. Can be used from quite a small fruit of only 6 inches but reaches a length of 12 to 14 inches when mature. Creamy color, splendid quality, compact plant and heavy yielder.

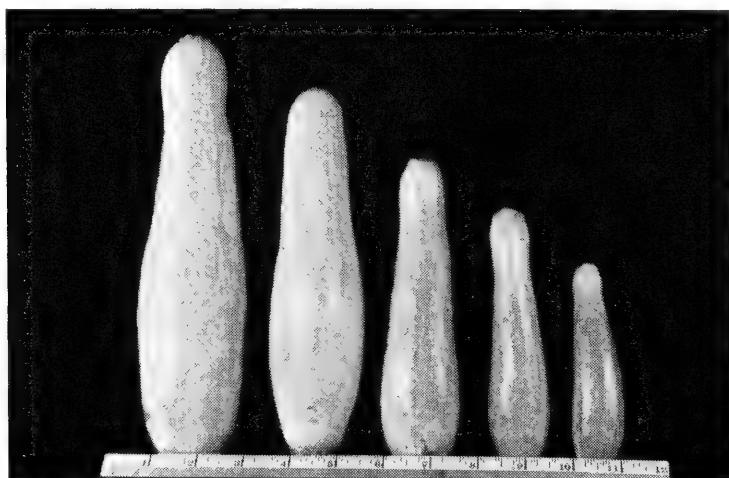
50

Early Yellow Summer Crookneck (Bush Type): The fruit has a curved neck and skin is distinctly warted, a bright orange yellow color. Whilst often used when young, it can attain a length of 12 to 14 inches with a diameter at its thickest end of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Very popular variety good for home use also for market and shipping.

60

Fordhook Vining (Trailing Type): Fruits taper toward the stem. Skin is smooth but somewhat ridged, cream color. The flesh is extremely thick, straw colored, sweet and dry. Fruits weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds.

62



Squash, Early Prolific Straight-neck

SQUASH, Continued**English Vegetable Marrows**

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Long Green Bush: Produces a large, long fruit in fairly good abundance. Almost cylindrical, sometimes is a little thicker at the blossom end, 15 inches long by 4 to 4½ inches in diameter. Color of skin is medium dark green with lighter green stripes. Flesh pale greenish white, very good flavor.

56

Long White Bush: Similar to the Green Bush but of a creamy white color. Usually smooth surface but occasionally has distinct ridges. Fruit not quite so thick as the Green variety but is a very good yielder.

56

Long Green Vining or Trailing: Fruits are larger than the Bush and are a darkish green with scarcely any distinguishable striping, 18 to 20 inches long by 5 to 6 inches in diameter when fully grown. A great marketing variety.

60

Long White Vining or Trailing: A large fruited variety, very smooth, light creamy yellow in color, esteemed for its delicate flavor. Does not make such large fruits as the Green Vining, but is an excellent yielder.

60

SQUASH, WINTER AND AUTUMN (*Cucurbita Maxima*, unless specially named)

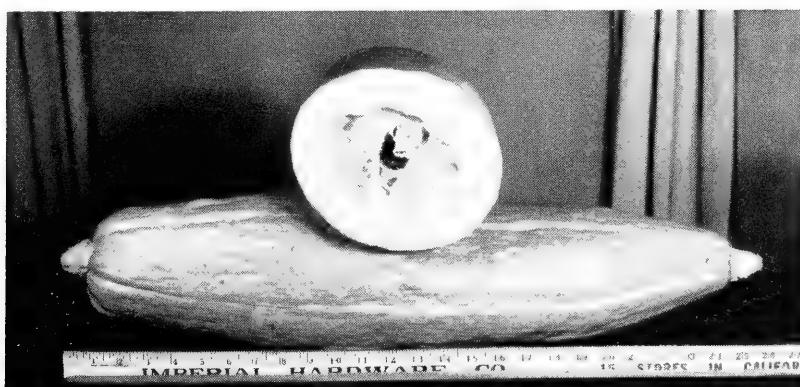
All Winter Squashes Are Vining Types)

Banana Grey: Cylindrical shape, rather pointed at blossom end. About 20 to 24 inches long, 5 to 6 inches thick. Skin is smooth, greenish grey; rind is thin and brittle. Flesh is firm and solid, yellowish orange in color, delicious sweet flavor, often used for pies.

105

Banana Orange: This is a bright orange skinned variety which has a high color and very thick flesh with a seed cavity that is remarkably small. The fruits are slightly sickle-shaped and are rather more pointed at both ends than is characteristic of the existing strains. Very prolific, with fruits weighing up to 50 lbs. each.

105



Squash, Banana, Orange

SQUASH, Winter, Continued

Banana Pink: Similar to Banana Grey but has a deep pink exterior. Perhaps not quite so long a fruit but is 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Very good quality.

105

Boston Marrow: Fruits are most like the Hubbard Squashes, some 12 to 15 inches long and 9 to 12 inches diameter in the center. It has a rather rough skin of a dull orange color; the flesh is thick and moist, finely grained and sweet, has an orange tinted yellow color. Used largely for canning.

97

Buttercup: Fruits are turban shape, circular flattened shape with a "Turks Cap" formation at the blossom end. Color deep green with silvery green stripes. Weight about 3½ pounds. Flesh orange, dry and pleasantly flavored.

100

Butternut (*C. moschata*): A development from one of the Cushaw Pumpkin types but a distinctly shaped fruit 8 to 10 inches long, slightly bulbous at blossom end where it attains 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Very solid flesh, yellow, fine grained, dry and excellent quality. Skin creamy yellow, thin but tough, an excellent variety for all purposes.

95

Delicata or Sweet Potato (*C. pepo*): Rather small oblong fruits, 8 to 10 inches long by 4 inches in diameter. Skin is cream color with dark green stripes, very attractive. Flesh is orange-yellow, tender, crisp and sweet. Good flavor, stores well.

95

Delicious (Green Delicious): Fruits are top-shaped, 10 to 12 inches long and 8 to 10 inches wide at thick end. Weight 7 to 8 pounds. Color dark green with lighter green stripes at the blossom end. Flesh color orange, thick, dry and good flavor. Excellent keeper.

105

Golden Delicious: Fruits similar to Green Delicious but color of skin is reddish orange with green blotches at tip. Weight 6 to 9 pounds. Flesh thick, color deeper orange than Green Delicious, dry, excellent flavor, very useful for canning and freezing.

105

Hubbard Blue: Considered the best quality of all the Hubbard Squashes, the form of these Squashes is often described as having a neck at both ends with large globular center. Blue Hubbard is 14 to 15 inches long and 9 to 10 inches in diameter in the center. Skin is blue gray, hard, thick, warted and slightly ridged. Weighs 12 to 14 pounds. Flesh orange yellow, thick firm texture, very good flavor.

110

Hubbard Golden (Red Hubbard): Reddish orange skin, large but rather shallow warts, also has grayish red stripes at blossom end. 10 to 12 inches long by 7 to 9 inches in diameter at center. Flesh deep yellowish orange, fine grained, dry and sweet flavor. A little smaller and earlier than the other Hubbards. Useful for canning and freezing.

100

SQUASH, Winter, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Seed



Squash, Table Queen

Hubbard, Improved Green: Skin of bronzy green color, a little warty, rind tough and hard, length 12 inches by a width of about 9 inches. Flesh thick, dry and sweet, orange yellow in color. Good shipper and a good keeper.

105

Hubbard, Warted (Chicago Warted Hubbard): Dark green skin, very heavily warty. True Hubbard shape, large globular center tapering off to both ends. A large fruit 12 to 14 pounds in weight. Flesh rich golden yellow, dry, fine grained, good flavor. A good shipping variety.

115

Table Queen (Acorn or Des Moines) (C. pepo.): Skin very dark olive green of smooth texture and thin but deeply furrowed. Acorn shape, very distinct. A table squash of excellent flavor, flesh is orange yellow in color, dry and sweet. Cut in two and baked it makes a most delicious vegetable. A good yielder and a good market variety.

90

Uconn: This is the bush form of Acorn or Table Queen. It takes up much less room than the vining type but yields quite as large a crop of fruits equal in size and equally delicious. Originated by Dr. Lawrence A. Curtis.

80

Warren Turban: Flat top or drum shaped, 9 inches deep and 12 to 14 inches in diameter, hard-shelled, heavily warty, very thick orange-colored flesh, sweet and dry. Bright orange skin with gray striping toward the slate colored navel. Fine quality and flavor, 15 to 20 pounds, good keeper.

115-120

TOBACCO

(Nicotiana tobacum)

Connecticut Seed Leaf: Fine textured rich bright leaf, ripens and cures uniformly, medium leaf stems; the earliest maturing sort for the Middlewest, Northwest and Northeast. Not widely planted in the South. A hardy cigar type.

Havana (American Grown): A vigorous stocky plant, produces heavy yields of large, long leaves which, when cured, are of fine texture, thin and with a pleasant flavor. Used extensively for cigar wrappers due to its elasticity. Stems of leaf are medium to heavy. An early variety, not widely planted in the Northern States.

White Burley Improved: Largely planted in Kentucky and other sections having limestone soils. It is a heavy producer of long, broad leaves that cure to a rich bright color. Good elastic texture, suitable for wrappers and plug fillers and used in pipe and cigarette blends. Stems medium to large. Sturdy stalks, somewhat resistant to root rot.

Gold Dollar: Developed by Dr. Coker of Hartsville, South Carolina, to meet the need for a uniform, bright leaved, flue-cured tobacco. It produces medium sized leaves of extra fine silky texture. Cured color ranges from bright yellow to orange, depending largely on soil texture; the lighter the soil the brighter the color. As planted in the Carolinas and Georgia it gives good yields of extra quality cigarette leaf. Aromatic. Fairly hardy.

Mammoth Gold: Another introduction of Dr. Coker's, is widely planted in the Carolinas and Georgia as a flue-cured cigarette type. With a larger stalk and leaf than Gold Dollar it produces uniformly a fine textured, broad leaf that cures to a dark lemon or rich orange color. Leaf stems small to medium; aromatic, fairly hardy.

Bonanza: A broad-leaf bright tobacco, yields well, cures easily to a good color and texture. Best known as a flue-cured sort.

Jamaica Wrapper: A long broad-leaf bright tobacco. Medium heavy stalk, with leaves growing well apart. When grown on sandy soil and flue-cured it produces a good textured bright yellow leaf. Used for cigarettes and for cigar and plug wrappers.

Oburg: Although widely planted in Western Europe, this type is more hardy than most, does well in the Northern States and Canada. A small to medium plant, it produces a dark, thick leaf when cured, rather pungent.

Turkish: Fine aromatic type used largely for blending with bright leaf for cigarettes. Dwarf plant, with small oval leaves spaced closely on the stalk. When cured, leaves range in color from deep orange to light mahogany. Needs long days of strong sunlight to develop natural pungency. A light yielder compared with American varieties.



Tomato, Ace

TOMATO
(*Lycopersicon esculentum*)

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

Ace: Early maturing, it has a medium length determinate vine with ample foliage to protect fruit from sunburn. It bears heavily, with scarlet fruit that are large, smooth, deep from stem to blossom end, ripens uniformly and colors completely to stem without green shoulders. Some early fruit may show corrigations when immature, but smooth out as they reach mature green stage. Sets heavily in cool weather and is well adapted to those areas where Pearson is planted. Excellent for green-wrap, market and canning.

75-80

Beefsteak: (See Ponderosa.)

Bonny Best: Color bright scarlet, medium large flattened globe, weight 4½ to 5½ ounces. Smooth and solid, prolific, good shipper and canner. Can be forced. Medium strong plant. Medium early.

72

Bounty: Color scarlet, somewhat resembling Victor, medium small to small, globular, 4 to 5 lobed. Vines determinate with fair foliage which is rather open in habit. Very prolific but will not stand extremes in heat or cold. The valuable quality is its uniformity and its habit of ripening to the very stem, with no green tops.

60-70

Break O'Day: Color light scarlet, large globe-shaped fruits, 5½ to 6½ ounces. A U.S.D.A. introduction. Wilt-resistant, productive and hardy. Foliage rather light green, open. An early variety.

68-70

TOMATO, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

California Pole Early: Fruit a fine deep red, large, smooth and globular; flesh is very solid and meaty and of a pleasant flavor. Plant is tall growing and rather open in habit; particularly suitable to California coastal climate or elsewhere when plenty of light and sun can be afforded to mature and ripen the fruit. Used for spring planting in California, a good market variety, gives a large percentage of 5/5 size.	70-80
California Pole Late: Fruit color deep bright red, very large, 6½ to 7½ ounces in weight, regularly globular and smooth. Very productive, useful for market and for canning and juice. Used as a fall variety in California, where it is a wonderful yielder of very attractive fruits.	80-85
Chesapeake (Wilt Resistant): Developed and released 1954 by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station under guidance of Dr. Francis C. Stark. Fusarium wilt resistant, the fruits are similar to Rutgers, but larger. Quite firm and not prone to crack. Vine is vigorous, indeterminate and very prolific. Since there is little or no cracking of the fruit, it holds well on the vine without molding.	75
Earliana: Color deep scarlet red. Fruit medium sized flattened globe, ribbed, weight 4½ to 5½ ounces. Selections are constantly made to smooth out the wrinkles. However it is a favorite early variety for both home gardens and market. Plant is open and spreading, leaves are rather finely cut. Very early.	64
Early Pak: Fruit bright scarlet, small to medium, globular, with thick walls. The plant is determinate, compact, and very prolific. Fruit is firm, attractive and ships well. Widely planted on the Pacific Coast for early green wrap.	70-75
Firesteel: An excellent early type, the vines are medium small, rather heavy, protective foliage, bearing uniform, scarlet red, medium size fruits. Smooth, small-cored, firm-fleshed, with a very small percentage of cracked shoulders.	65
First Early: Color deep scarlet. Fruit is smooth, heavy, flattened globe. Of Earliana type, it is particularly well suited for use in the Imperial Valley. Sets well in cold weather. Plant is open, spreading and vigorous, very early.	64-66
Garden State: Fruits medium size, scarlet red, thick walled, rather flattened globular. Plants are vigorous, upright in habit and show resistance to blight and fusarium wilt. The quality is very good, and it is used primarily for processing.	80-85
Golden Queen: Color deep golden yellow, very rarely tinted rose. Fruit a deep flattish globe, weight 4½ to 5½ ounces. Less acid than the red varieties, considered a mild flavor. Medium strong and dense foliage. Main crop.	83

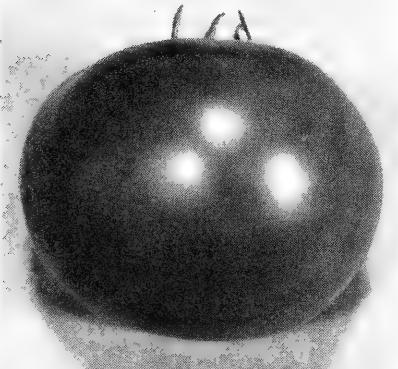
TOMATO, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

Greater Baltimore (Indiana): Color, deep scarlet inside and out. Fruit is a large, deep flattened globe, weight 6-7½ ounces. Heavily productive, flesh very firm and solid. The Indiana strain is more globular than the others, resistant to heat and drought, a leading variety for canning and juice. Plant is large, vigorous, spreading and dense, good coverage for the fruit. Main crop.	83
Grothen's Globe: Color brilliant red. Fruit medium large and globular, weight 6 to 7 ounces. Similar to but better than Break O'Day. Solid and meaty, productive and hardy, it is wilt-resistant. Used as a green-wrapper sort in Texas and Florida. Fairly early.	70
Gulf State Market: Color purplish pink or light carmine, globular shape, weight 5 to 6 ounces. Good shipping variety, very solid and good flavor. Used in the South for canning and green-wrapping. Plant is of medium height, vigorous and of spreading habit. Medium early.	77
Homestead—(Fusarium Wilt Resistant): Fruits dark red, medium large, deep globular, somewhat resembling Rutgers. Vines are semi-determinate, large leafed, and strong. Has been widely used in the Southeast as a shipper since its introduction by the South-eastern Regional Laboratory U.S.D.A., Charleston, South Carolina.	80
John Baer: Color deep scarlet red, fruit medium sized flattened globe, weight 4½ to 5½ ounces. Like Bonny Best but a little stronger growing. Very vigorous plant. Fruits good for shipping and canning. Medium early.	73
June Pink: Color purplish pink. Medium sized flattened fruit, weight 4½ to 5½ ounces. The earliest of the pink fruited sorts, sometimes called "Pink Earliana." Plant rather short, open and spreading. Early.	69
Livingston Globe: Color purplish rose. Large full globe shape, weight 6 to 7 ounces. Smooth and excellent quality, good for shipping and also used for greenhouse production. Plant strong, heavy foliage, leaves broad, light green color. Medium to main crop.	82
Longred (Geneva No. 5): Particularly adapted to Northern growing, fruits are medium to large deep globular, firm, deep red and hold well on vines. Distinctive shallow basin at blossom end. Vines vigorous, medium size, with fine foliage.	75-80
Manalucie (Wilt Resistant): Drs. James Walter and David Kelbert of the Gulf Coast Experiment Station, Bradenton, Florida, have succeeded in developing a tomato resistant at this date to more plant diseases than any other. Not only strongly resistant to fusarium wilt, early blight, grey leaf spot and leaf mold, it has shown some resistance to black spot, blossom end rot and nematode. The fruits are medium large, deep scarlet, deep globular, glossy, firm with few seeds. Vine indeterminate, rather upright, vigorous. Leaves are large and numerous, protecting fruit against sun scald. Particularly adapted to green-wrap and pink harvest.	85

TOMATO, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

Marglobe: Color deep scarlet, medium large globe shaped smooth fruits. Weight 6 to 7 ounces. Introduced by the U.S.D.A. as a disease-resistant variety, chiefly resistant to Fusarium wilt and nail-head rust. Productive, solid and a splendid shipping variety. Strong, erect and bushy plant, medium green color. Second early.	75
Marglobe Supreme: Color deep scarlet. The most outstanding strain of Marglobe. Very choice. Second early.	75
Norton: Color bright deep scarlet. A large deep flat fruit, weight 7 to 8 ounces, introduced by the U.S.D.A. as a partially wilt-resistant form of Stone. Large, vigorous. Main crop.	85
Number 498: Color bright scarlet, shape flat to deep flat. Morses selection from Penn-state Earliana but more globe shape. Useful in Northern and Western States but succeeds well anywhere. An early variety.	64
Oxheart: Color pink; very large heart-shaped fruits, weight 8 to 12 ounces. Moderately productive, meaty, distinct mild flavor. Plant is open, coarse and spreading with dense foliage. A large variety.	90-100
Pan-America: Color bright scarlet. Fruits medium to large, deep globe shape, smooth. Thick walled fruit, introduced by the U.S.D.A., high resistance to nail-head rust and fair resistance to Fusarium wilt. Plant is vigorous, semi-open; leaves are medium size and medium green color. A medium to late variety. (Weight 6 to 7 ounces.)	100
Pearson Improved: Color scarlet. Fruit a medium size smooth flattened globe. Originated at the College of Agriculture, California. It is a determinate or self-topping variety. Fruit colors well even at the stem end, good shipper, thick skinned. Plant is vigorous, shorter and more compact than Pritchard. Medium main crop.	80
Pearson C: Very similar to Pearson except for its larger size and flatter shape. A fine canning variety.	85-90
	
<i>Tomato, Pearson Deep Fruit</i>	85
Pearson Deep Fruit: Similar to Pearson except for its greater depth. Excellent shipper.	80
Pearson S: Developed by the College of Agriculture, Davis, California, and particularly suited to the Pacific Coast for the green-wrap market. Large, compact, determinate plant produce an abundance of scarlet-red, medium, globular fruits. The thick-walled fruits ripen well up to stem. Excellent shipper.	85

TOMATO, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

Pennheart: Color scarlet red. Fruit medium size flattened globe. Introduced by Dr. C. B. Myers of the Penn State College of Agriculture. It is a determinate or self-topping variety, rather dwarf. A heavy cropper, it is also an early variety.	63
Perfection: Color scarlet. Fruit medium size flattened globe. This is a useful medium or main crop variety. Plant is fairly vigorous. A good standard sort.	82
Ponderosa: Color deep purplish pink. Fruit very large, deep flat and ribbed. Weight 9 to 12 ounces, also called Beefsteak, splendid for slicing and of a mild flavor, plant large and spreading, foliage broad and medium green in color. Medium late variety.	90
Ponderosa Scarlet or Crimson Cushion: Color deep scarlet otherwise very similar to regular Ponderosa. Very solid and meaty, good table sort.	90
Pride: An outstanding F ₁ hybrid tomato developed by Dr. Howard Peto. Vine vigorous, determinate, and like Pearson furnishes excellent coverage. Fruit is large, very deep round, deeper than Pearson, thick skin, ripens well, very heavy yielder, excellent deep scarlet color. Does well wherever Pearson is grown.	80
Pritchard (Scarlet Topper): Color rich bright scarlet, fruit a medium large globe shape, weight 5 to 6 ounces. A U.S.D.A. introduction as partially resistant to Fusarium wilt and nail-head rust. It is a determinate or self-topping variety, of vigorous growing habit, fruit colors well all over. Good quality, mild flavor, useful for shipping, canning, home garden and market. Second early.	70-76
Red Top (Geneva 4000): Generally resembles San Marzano, but with more compact, determinate vines, and San Marzano fruits are thicker and shorter, with considerably more juice. About 10 days earlier than San Marzano. Heavy foliage furnishes good protection against sun-scald.	70-75
Rutgers: Color deep bright red. Fruit a medium to large globe, only slightly flattened at stem end. Weight 6½ to 8 ounces. Introduced by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, is wilt-resistant, colored well all over, flesh is firm, deep red, good for canning and juice. A heavy cropper, is used as a green wrapper in Florida and Texas. Vigorous plant, bushy growth, medium dark green. Second early.	76-80
Stokesdale: Color bright scarlet. Fruit large and globular, weight 5½ to 6 ounces. Useful for canning and shipping and particularly suitable for short season districts. A large smooth fruit and a heavy yielder. Plant is rather open with medium heavy foliage. Fairly early.	70

TOMATO, Continued

Days to
Maturity
from Plants

San Marzano (Large-fruited type): Color deep red. An elongated flat sided, blunt ended fruit about 3½ inches long by 1½ inches thick. A little larger selection of this well known variety, used for canning solid pack, tomato paste and puree. Thick flesh, hardly any juice. The fruit is borne in clusters. Plant is vigorous and rather open. Fairly early.

70



Tomato, San Marzano

Stone: Color bright deep scarlet, fruits large, deep-flat, smooth, weight 7 to 8 ounces. Good for truckers and canners. Heavily productive, solid and meaty, popular everywhere. Vines long and vigorous, dark green. Main crop.

85

Sunblest: A determinate or self-topping type, fruits are of a brilliant scarlet color, almost a perfect globe shaped but sometimes a little flattened. Early and very productive, a handsome and very attractive fruit, medium large in size and has a good flavor.

65

Urbana: Recently developed at the University of Illinois and won honorable mention A.A.S. 1951. Fruit very similar to Rutgers, somewhat smaller and a week earlier in maturity. Plant is more compact than Rutgers. Valuable for canning and processing.

75-80

Valiant: Color bright scarlet, fruit large globe shape, weight 6 to 6½ ounces. Fruit is large for such an early variety. A Francis C. Stokes variety, a little earlier and larger than Stokesdale. A good early market variety and also can be forced. Plant sparse and open. Early.

65-70

TOMATO, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Plants*

Victor: Color deep scarlet. Fruit medium to small globe shape, a little flattened. Weight about 4½ ounces. Introduced by the Michigan State College, is suitable for home gardens and home markets. Heavy cropper and uniform in ripening. It is a determinate or self-topping variety, rather a small vine. Very early. 60

Tomato, Small Fruited Varieties

Cherry Red: Color deep red, fruit small round about ½ inch in diameter or size of a cherry, borne in clusters, used for preserving, pickling and on salads. Plants are large with spreading and much branched foliage; dense dark green. 75

Yellow Cherry: Color clear yellow. Similar in every other way to Red Cherry. 75

Red Pear: Color bright red. Fruit is pear shaped about 2 inches long. Can be used for preserving and pickling and is very ornamental on salads. Plants similar in habit to the Red Cherry type. 75

Yellow Pear: Color clear yellow about same size and habit as the Red Pear. 75

Red Plum: Color deep red. Fruit is oval or small plum shape. Very prolific, fruits borne in clusters. Plant is dark green, of spreading habit, main crop. 75-78

Yellow Plum: Color clean lemon yellow but in every other respect similar to the Red Plum. 75-78

San Marzano or Large Red Plum: Color deep red, rather cylindrical with flattish sides and stump ended. This is the original San Marzano, used for making Tomato paste and puree and for canning whole pack. The larger fruited strain is preferable. Plant is vigorous and rather open in habit. 70

TURNIP
(Brassica rapa)

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Aberdeen Purple Top (Yellow Flesh): Large globular roots fairly late in developing but a good keeper, 4½ to 5½ inches in diameter, color of skin medium buff yellow with dark purple top. Color of flesh is pale yellow. Flesh is solid, chiefly used for stock feed but good for table when young. Tops 16 to 20 inches, cut-leaved, rather coarse, color deep bluish green. 75-80

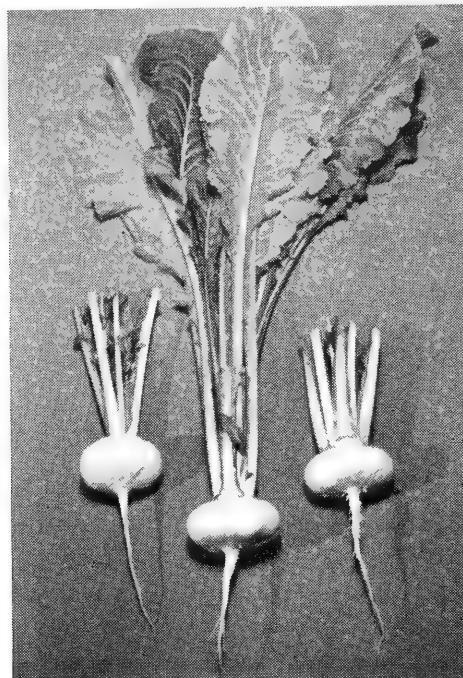
Amber Globe (Yellow Flesh): Bronzy green-top, sometimes called **Yellow Globe**. A clean growing smooth globular root 4½ to 5½ inches in diameter. Flesh light or creamy amber yellow, solid and of good flavor. Can be used for table or stock feed. Tops, strong, 14 to 16 inches, cut-leaved, medium green. 70

TURNIP, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Early White Flat Dutch Strapleaf (White Flesh): An all-white variety, sometimes a little tinged green on the top, very flat root, only $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in width with a little depression in the crown. Flesh white, sweet and tender, particularly in early stages. Tops medium strong straight up strapleaf, medium green. Useful for home and market gardens. Early.

45-47



Turnip, Early White Flat Dutch Strapleaf

Golden Ball (Orange Jelly) (Yellow Flesh): A completely yellow turnip, globular, about 3 to 4 inches in diameter, deep golden yellow. Flesh is bright yellow and solid, particularly sweet flavor. The best of the yellow turnips for home and market use. Tops are medium tall, cut-leaf.

60-65

Half-Long White (Hammer) (White Flesh): An all-white variety except in its later stages when it may be lightly tinted green where exposed to the sun. Cylindrical, about 6 to 7 inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, partially stump ended. Flesh is firm and very sweet and tender. Specially suitable for culture under glass and a very good early variety when grown in the garden. Top medium dwarf, cut-leaved.

40

Long White Cowhorn (White Flesh): Nearly all white but often tinted green on the part above ground. A long, sometimes twisted root 10 to 12 inches long and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches broad, tapers to a point. Flesh is solid and of close texture, tender when young. Tops strong, erect cut-leaved and medium green. Can be used for home cooking when young but is chiefly used for cattle.

70-75

TURNIP, Continued

Milan, Early Purple Top (White Flesh): A very pretty flat root, base color pure white with a vivid purple top, at its best when about 3 inches across but will grow larger. Succeeds well under glass and in warm spots in the garden. Tops medium small, erect, strap-leaved, about 10 to 12 inches tall, medium green.

40

Milan, Early White (White Flesh): Similar to Purple-Top Milan in everything but color. White Milan is an all-sparkling-white variety, very attractive and of excellent flavor.

40

Pomeranian White Globe (Early White Globe or Large White Globe).

(White Flesh): A large pure white globe-shaped root 4 to 5½ inches in diameter, smooth, solid and a good keeper. It is large for a home or market variety and should be used while still young when it is sweet and tender. As a variety for cattle feed it is earlier than many other of the globes. Tops 18 to 24 inches, cut-leaved and strong.

70-75

Purple-Top Flat Strapleaf (White Flesh): An old-established variety in use almost everywhere. A large flat root 2 inches deep and 3½ to 5 inches across, white base with rich purple top. Flesh white, crisp and tender especially in its earlier stages. Tops are 14 to 16 inches tall, erect, strap-leaved, medium green.

45-48

Purple-Top White Globe (Early Purple-Top or Red-Top Globe) (White Flesh): Perhaps the most in demand of all garden and market varieties. Deep globe shape, sometimes almost oval, it grows quickly to a large root about 4 to 4½ inches in diameter. A clean white skin with bright purplish-red top, smooth and attractive. Flesh is white, solid, crisp and remains tender and palatable for a long time. Tops 12 to 14 inches, cut leaf, medium green. An ideal home and market variety.

55

Seven Top (Winter Turnip Greens): A foliage Turnip raised in the Southern States as a winter annual. Makes plenty of leaf and sprouts in the spring, tender and tasty as Turnip greens. Can also be used for grazing for stock. Roots are tough, woody and inedible.

Southern Prize: Large, long and coarse white root, used for stock feed in the South. Tops can be used for early greens like seven-top. Very vigorous and productive.

60

Shogoin (or Japanese) (White Flesh): Has two important uses, the leaves are tall, erect strap-leaved, bright green, fast growing and make delicious turnip greens. The root is oval to round, about 3 inches in diameter, glistening white skin and pure white flesh of a mild and pleasant flavor. Foliage is partially resistant to aphids.

42

TURNIP, Continued

*Days to
Maturity
from Seed*

Snowball or White Sixweeks (White Flesh): A medium size globe-shaped root 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, smooth, clear white. Tops 10 to 14 inches high, medium green, erect and cut-leaf. Used as a home garden variety here, it is a well known and leading market variety in England and parts of Europe.

45

White Egg (White Flesh): A medium large garden and market variety, developing almost ten days later than Snowball. Oval or egg-shaped roots, about 4 inches long by 3 inches wide in center. Color of root is white, sometimes a little tinted with green on the shoulder. Flesh is clear white, crisp, sweet and tender. Tops 12 to 17 inches high, cut-leaf, medium-green. A very useful variety.

55

RUTABAGA or SWEDE-TURNIP

(*Brassica napobrassica*)

American Purple-Top (or Long Island Purple-Top) (Yellow Flesh): The standard variety for home or market use, nearly globular in shape, about 5 to 6 inches in diameter, color of root deep buff yellow with rich purple-top. Flesh light creamy yellow, firm, crisp and of a pleasant flavor. Tops 16 to 20 inches tall, cut-leaf, fairly strong growing and of a bluish green color.

90

Golden Neckless (Yellow Flesh): The elite variety among table Rutabagas. Comparatively early, clean growing, almost neckless. Root is deep globe shape, about 6 inches deep by 4 to 4½ inches in diameter. Color of skin is medium yellow with bright purple top. Flesh is light buff color, firm and sweet. Top is 14 to 16 inches high, cut leaf and bluish green color. A very desirable home and local market sort.

85

Laurentian (Yellow Flesh) (Canadian Shipper): Perfect shaped Swede, almost globular, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, almost neckless. Skin is good yellow with deep bright purple-top. Very uniform in cropping, it makes a splendid shipping variety. An excellent keeper. It has high feeding value and its fine texture makes it very popular with the market growers and as a table variety. Tops are moderately short.

95-100

White Swede (Sweet Russian) (White Flesh): A large root almost completely white, a slight bronzy green tinge on top of crown. 6 to 7 inches deep by 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Has a mild, sweet flavor and is good for both stock and table. Tops 16 to 22 inches and fairly vigorous.

90



OUR TRIAL GROUNDS

In improving and re-checking the quality of Dessert's seed, we not only depend upon field results but upon carefully attended trial grounds, where every item we grow is planted in plots from which accurate observations can be made.

New strains are compared with old under identical growing conditions. Here the casualty rate is high among selections of new strains, as only the most outstanding ones are kept for further selection and increase.

The heart of our breeding program, it has been the birthplace of many fine strains now planted by the hundreds of acres.



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